A SAFE INVESTMENT.

BY ETHEL LYNN.

Lawyer Willet has made his investments
With wonderful wisdom, they say,
And the interest, dividends, coupons,
Came in in a flourishing way,
A few waiting thousands off yonder,
A few idle hundreds just here,
No matter how heavy the pressure,
"Old Willet" had nothing to fear.

And being a just man, and honest,
He paid to the Lord, now and then,
Some tithes of the anise and cummin
And built, with ink, paper and pen,
Some steeples, with weathercocks gilded,
Some windows memorial gave, And when a worn pastor went under He put up a shait on his grave.

But never a prayer folded sottly
The gift in its sheltering wing,
He never to Him gave the glory,
Tho' hasting an off'ring to bring.
So he walked in his garden securely,
Over Babylon builded a well,
Until, in the heart of his household,
There echoed a tuneral knell.

And May, little daughter beloved,
Who seemed only lent from the sky,
Went back to the angels in waiting,
Content to be lifted on high.
With whisper and dying endeavor,
To tell how the scar-blazened Hand
Was always held out to her father,
She passed to the Beautiful Land.

There is failure, and turmoil, and ruin! Men's hearts full of fear lose their trust, And the beautiful structures once gilded Go back to their fragments and dust. Lawyer Willet is down in the tempest, His stocks, worthless, lie at his tee The wave that enthroned him in Wall stree Ebbs back over ruin complete.

Investments? Alas! they have vanished Save one—out of all, only one.
Tis the soul of his daughter departed
That whi-pers of happiness won.
Like the stir of the wind in a blossom,
There comes to his listening ear The voice of the child, saying softly, "I am safe, father, darling, safe here."

Ah! the heart groping after its treasure Will find it, I know, by and by; And the shadows around earthly ruin Grow golden, the side toward the sky.

HOME AND POLITICS.

BY LYDIA MARIA CHILD.

[Concluded.]

loved by an intelligent woman, so full of home affections! Especially if she has learned hu- instead of the affectionate face that usually mility, and gained strength in the school of early hardship and privation. But it is only tic school-house, with its small belfrey, and its beautiful souls who learn such lessons in adversity. In lower natures it engenders discontent and envy, which change to pride and extravagance in the hour of prosperity. Alice angels of life out of the paradise of the past. had always been made happy by the simplest They smiled upon him and asked, "Are there means; and now, though her husband's income was a moderate one, her intuitive taste and capable fingers made his little home a bower of beauty. She seemed happy as a bird in her cozy nest; and so grateful, that George said, half in jest and half in earnest, he believed women loved their husbands as the only means society left them of procuring homes over which to preside. There was some truth in the remark; but it pained her sensitive and affectionate nature, because it intruded upon her the idea of selfishness mingled with her love. Thenceforth she said less about the external blessings of a home; but in her inmost

It came in the form of political excitement; that pestilence which is forever racing through our land, seeking whom it may devour; destroying happy homes, turning aside our intellectual strength from the calm and heathy pursuits of literature or science, blinding conscience, embittering hearts, rasping the tempers of men, and blighting half the talent of our country with its feverish breath.

At that time, our citizens were much excited for and against the election of General Harrison. George Franklin threw himself into the melee with firm and honest conviction that the welfare of the country depended on his election. But the superior and inferior natures of man are forever mingling in his thoughts and actions; and this generous ardor for the nation's good gradually opened into a perspective of flattering prospects for himself. By the study and industry of years, he had laid a solid foundation in his profession, and every year brought some increase of income and influence. But he had the American impatience for slow growth. Distinguished in some way he had always wished to be; and no avenue to the desired object seemed so short as the political race-course. A neighbor, whose temperament was peculiarly prone to these excitements, came in and often invited him to clubs and meetings. When Alice was seated at her evening work, with the hope of passing one of their old pleasant evenings, she had a nervous dread of hearing the door bell, lest this man should enter. It was not that she expected or wished her husband to sacrifice ambition and enterprise, and views of patriotic duty, to her quiet habits. But the excitement seemed an unhealthy one. He lived in a species of mental intoxication. He talked louder than formerly, and doubled his fists in the vehemence of his gesticulation. He was restless for newspapers, and watched the arrival of mails, as he would once have watched over the life of his child. All calm pleasure became tame and insipid. He was more and more away from home, and staid late at night. Alice at first sat up to wait for him, but finding that not conducive to the comfort of their child, she gradually formed the habit of retiring to rest before his return. She was always careful to leave a comfortable arrangement of the fire, with his slippers in a warm place, and some slightrefreshment prettily laid out on the table. The first time he came home and saw these silent preparations, greeted him, it made him very sad. The rusbright little garden-plat, rose up in the perspective of memory, and he retraced one by one all their love. Fair and serene came those any like us in the troubled path you have chosen?" With these retrospections came salf-reproaches concerning little kind attentions forgotten, and professional duties neglected, under the influence of political excitement. He spoke to Alice with unusual tenderness that night, and voluntarily promised that when this election was fairly over, he would withdraw from active participation in politics. But this feeling soon passed away. The nearer the resuit of the election approached the more intensely was his whole being absorbed in it. One morning, when he was reading the newspaper, little Alice fretted and cried. He said im-

and the last words he had spoken to his darling had been unkind. What would he not have given to recall them now? And his poor wife had passed through that agony without aid or consolation from him, alone in the silent midnight. A terrible weight oppressed his heart. He sank into a chair, drew the dear sufferer to his bosom and wept aloud.

This great misfortune sadly dimmed the glory of his eagerly anticipated political triumph When the tumult of grief subsided he reviewed the events of his life, and weighed them in a balance. More and more he doubted whether it were wise to leave the slow certainties of his profession, for chances which had in them excitement and risks of gambling. More and more seriously he questioned whether the absorbtion of his faculties in the keen conflicts of the hour, was the best way to serve the true interests of his county. It is uncertain how the balance would have turned, had he not received an appointment to office under the new government. Perhaps the sudden fall of the triumphal arch occasioned by the death of General Harrison, might have given him a lasting distaste for politics, as it did many others. But the proferred income was more than double the sum he had ever received from his profession. Dazzled by this prospect, he did not sufficiently take into account that it would necessarily involve him in many additional expenses, political and social, and that he might lose it by the very pext turn of the wheel, without being able to return easily to his old habits of expenditure. Once in office, the conviction that he was on the right side combined with gratitude and self interest to make him serve his party with money and personal influence, the question of another election was soon agitated, and these motives drove him intily laid out on the table. The first time he but they had nothing for her and she had nothing for them. How out of place would have been her little songs and her fragrant flowers, amid their clamor and tobacco-smoke! She was a pastoral poet living in a perpetual battle.

The house was filled with visitors to see the long Whig procession pass by, with richly caprisoned horses, gay banners; and flowing arches, and promises of protection to everything. George bowed from his chariot and touched his hat to her, as he passed with the throng, and she waved her handkerchief. "How beautiful! How magnificent!" exclaimed a visitor, who stood by her. "Clay will certainly be elected. The whole city seems to be in the procession. Sailors, printers, firemen, everything!"

"There are no women and children," replied Alice; and she turned away with a sigh. The only protection that interested her, was a pro-

tection for homes. Soon after came the evening procession of Democrats. The army of horses; temples of Liberty, with figures in women's dress, to paper, little Alice fretted and cried. He said impatiently. "I wish you would carry that child can be enough the tit, like an earthly heaven. And George seemed to enjoyed it, like an earthly heaven. As a hersail. Again and again he said he had never dreamed domestic companionship was a proof of the political titing. The said he had never dreamed domestic companionship was a proof of the highest collivation. She was allowed the highest cultivation. The company an intelligent listener, and her quick in the political titing is not to the highest cultivation. The company and the political titing is not to the political titing is not to the political titing in the political titing is not to the political titing in the political titing is not to the political titing in the political titing is not to the political titing in the political titing is not to the political titing is not to the political titing in the political titing is not the political titing is not political support. He had just taken her in his arms, and haid her titing is not political support. He had just taken her in his arms, and haid her titing he head upon his bosom, when the neighbor laws the political support. He came for him to go to a political support. He came for him to go to a political support. He came for him to go to a political support. He came for him to go to a political support. He came for him to go to a political support. He came for him to go to a political support. He came for him to go to a political support. He came for him to go to a political support. He came for him to go to a political support. He came for him to go to a political support. He came for him to go to a political support. He came for him to go to a political support. He came for him to go to a political support. He came for him to go to a political support. He came for him togo to a political support. He came for him to go to a political s represent the Goddess; raccooons hung, and

a disturbing influence crossed their threshold. George! Our little Alice is dead !" Dead! him, that he considered the success of Clay's party certain, allowed himself to be drawn into the snare to a ruinous extent. All his worldly possessions, even his watch, his books, and his household furniture, were at stake and ultimately all were lost. Alice sympathized with his deep dejection, tried to forget her own sorrows, and said it would be easy for her to assist him, she was so accustomed to earn her own living. On their wedding day, George had given her a landscape of the rustic school house, embowered in vines, and shaded

school house, embowered in vines, and shaded by its graceful elm. He asked to have this reserved from the wreck, and stated the reason. No one had the heart to refuse it; for even amid the mad excitement of party triumpn, everybody said, "I pity his poor wife."

She lett her cherished home befor the final breaking up. It would have been too much for her womanly heart, to see those beloved household goods carried away to the auction-room. She lingered long by the astral lamp, and the little round table, where she and George used to read to each other, in the first happy year of their marriage. She did not weep. It would have been well it she could. George used to read to each other, in the first happy year of their marriage. She did not weep. It would have been well it she could. She took with her the little vase, that used to stand on the desk in the old country schoolhouse, and a curious Wedgewood pitcher George had given her on the day little Alice was born. She did not show them to him, it would make him so sud. He was tender and self-reproachtul, and she tried to be very strong, that she might sustain him. But health had suffered in these storms, and her organization fitted her only for one mission in this world, that was, to make and adorn a home. Through hard and lone y years she had longed for it. She had gained it, and thanked God with the joyfulness of a happy heart. And now her vocation was gone.

with the joy fulness of a happy heart. And now her vocation was gone.

In a few days, hers was pronounced a case of melancholy insanity. She was placed in the hospital where her husband strives to surround her with everything to heal the wounded soul. But she does not know him. When he visits her, she looks at him with strange eyes, and still clinging to the fond ideal of her life, she repeats mournfully, "I want my home. Why don't George come and take me home?"

For the Spirit of Kansas FOR THE LADIES.

BY MRS. S. A. MACK.

Every day we read something new in regard to the extravagant habits of Americans, es pecially American ladies, their increasing disike of household cares, while their love of dress and display is ever on the ascendant.

That is a sweeping assertion, and in behalf of my sister Americans, I will deny it. While we must admit there are many Mrs. Belknaps who will sacrifice their husband's honor to be enigma, "Dr. Delos Walker, Greeley, Anderquoted, "The richest dressed lady at the ball," and many more who will sacrifice their husband, home and children for more stylish dress and fast living. We will maintain they are in the minority. They make a show in the world, and attract the attention of the multitude. and attract the attention of the institute. Their elegant costumes are admired and commented upon. (It is not the lady that is admired, for the gay trappings would be admired quite as much in the show window of the modiste.) They attain their highest ambition and enjoy it for a short time, then sink out of sight and are soon forgotten.

and are soon forgotten.

Let us be thankful they are in the minority.

Young Folks' Column.

Molly by the Gate.

Where the robins love to mate;
Where the robins love to mate;
On the grass, beneath their shadow,
Molly's waiting by the gate.
Dark or bright the day that saileth,
Silent under heaven's dome,
It has one sole hour for Molly. That which brings her father home

He, within the panting city,
Working out man's common fate,
Often sees, before his vision,
Little Molly by the gate;
Who hath proved his strong defender,
Who doth hold him pure and true,
By the baby face uplifted,
Budding mouth, and eyes of blue!

Everywhere, some dear temptation Holds allurements fair and new; Safe a little child doth lead him, All the perilous pathway through. Evermore his spirit sees her, Be it early, be it late,—
Still the little, dear child-daughter, olly, waiting by the gate.

-MARY CLEMMER, in Wide Awake.

Charades.

I am composed of nine letters:
My first is in jaunt but not in ride.
My second is in work but not in play.
My third is in wave but not in tide.
My fourth is in June but not in May.
My fifth is in hoe also in plow.
My sixth is in leat but not in limb.
My seventh is in calf but not in cow.
My eighth is in crib but not in bin.
My ninth is in conquer but not in win.
My whole is a woman renowned in history.

JAMES STEPP. am composed of nine letters:

Douglas Co., Kan., Sept. 2, 1876. um composed of eight letters:
y first is in green but not in blue.
y second is in horn but not in spoon.
y third is in sweet but not in sour. fourth is in name but not in lame.
fifth is in week but not in day.
sixth is in ice but not in snow.

seventh is in candle but not in lamp. My eighth is in hand but not in foot. My whole is the name of a post-office. MARY E. WILSON. GREENWICH, Sedgwick county, Sept. 1.

Enigma,

am composed of 32 letters: I am composed of 32 letters: My 2, 7, 27, 12, 28, 5, was an ancient poet. My 11, 29, 1, 0, 15, was an ancient historian. My 7, 19, 14, 26, was a tyrannical emperor of. Rome whose reign was short. My 4, 17, 29, 13, 3, 1, 18, 21, was a French writer of the last century.

My 25, 20, 30, 29, 23, 8, was an ancient gen My 39, 9, 32, 3, 6, 22, 5, 27, was a Spartan gen-

eral. My 10, 27, 31, 16, 7, 27, 22, is a character in Merry Wives of Windsor. My 10, 21, 31, 10, 1, 2., ...
Merry Wives of Windsor.
My 24, 1, 3, 32, was one of the seven wise
men of Greece.
My whole is a sentiment expressed by Geo.
The Anthony.
H. A. T.

OTTAWA, Aug. 28, 1876.

Answer to W. A. Keene's puzzle, "9;" to Flora May Stones' charade, "Eagle;" to J. R.'s son Co., Kas."

"Is the moon made of green cheese, youngster?" "No, sir, certainly not." "How do you prove that?" "Oh, easy—the moon was made before the cows."

"Mamma," asked a precocious youngster, at the tea-table, the other evening, after a long and yearning gaze toward the plate of doughnuts, "Mamma, do you think I could stand another one of those fried holes?" She thought he could.

"Boys," said the teacher, holding up her right forefinger to make the scholars attentive, what is Indian meal composed of?" And a little boy in the back seat, who wore patched trowsers, got up, and said: "Please ma'am, roast missionaries."

Two little girls were lately prattling together, and one of them said: "We keep four servants, have got six horses, and a lot of carriages; now what have you got?" With quite as much pride the other answered—"We've got a skunk under our barn."

Danbury has the champion patient boy. He comes from a chronically borrowing family. The other day he went to a neighbor's for a cup of sour milk. "I haven't got anything but sweet milk," said the woman, pettishly. "I'll wait till it sour," said the obliging youth, sinking into a chair.

Yesterday a youngster of two and a half years, who had become jealous of his two weeks' old brother, and being left alone with the iniant for a couple of minutes, lugged him out of doors, where he left him. When "little jealousy?" was questioned why he did it, he replied that he "was going to take him back to grandpa; he didn't want him any more."

THE SPIRIT OF KANSAS.

LAWRENCE, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1876.

Vatrons' Department.

OFFICERS OF THE NATION'L GRANGE. Master—John T. Jones, Helens, Arkansas. Secretary—O. H. Kelley, Louisville, Kentucky Treasurer—F. M. McDowell, Wayne, N. Y.

Treasurer—F. M. McDowell, wayne, N. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
Alonzo Golder, Rock Falls, Illinois:
D. Wyatt Aiken, Cokesbury, S. C.
E. R. Shankland, Dubuque, Iowa.
W. H. Chambers, Oswichee, Alabama.
Dudley T. Chase, Claremont, N. H. OFFICERS OF THE KANSAS STATE GRANGE.

Master; M. E. Hudson, Mapleton, Bourbon ounty. Overseer; W. Sims, Topeka, Shawnee County. Lecturer; W. S. Hanna, Ottawa, Franklin Co. Steward; C. S. Wythe, Minneapolis, Ottawa County.
Assistant Steward; James Coffin, Hill Springs

Morris County. Gate-keeper; W. G. Patten, Cottonwood Falls Gate-keeper; w. G. Latter, Chase County. Treasurer; John Boyd, Independence, Mont-gomery County. Secretary; P. B. Maxson, Emporia, Lyon Co. Chaplain; E. J. Nason, Washington, Washing-ton County.

Cores; Mrs. B. A. Otis, Topeka, Shawnee Co. Pomona; Mrs. L. Bates, Marion Center, Marion County.
Flora; Mrs. M. L. Patten, Cottonwood Falls,

Chase County.
Lady Assistant Steward; Mrs. A. C. Rippey,
Severence, Doniphan County.
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
1st District: W. P. Popence, Secretary; Topeka,

Shawnee County.
2nd District: F. H. Dumbauld, Chairman;
3acksonville, Neosho County.
3d District: A. T. Stewart, Winfield, Cowley County.
4th District: A. P. Collins, Solomon City, Sa-District: W. H. Fletcher, Republican City,

DEPUTIES

Clay County.

DEPUTIES

Commissioned by M E Hudson, Master Kansas State Grange since the last session:
W. S. Hanna, General Deputy, Ottawa, FrankMm county, Kansas.
J T Stevens, Lawrence, Douglas county.
W L Moore, Frankfort, Marshall county.
F J Cochrane, Eureka, Greenwood county.
Ira S Fleck, Bunker Hill, Russell county.
John Rehrig, Fairfax, Osage county.
G W Meeks, Phillipsburg, Phillips county.
F J Nason, Washington, Washington county.
G W Meeks, Phillipsburg, Phillips county.
F W Kellogg, Newton, Harvey county.
W H Jones, Holton, Jackson county.
C S Wyeth, Minneapolis, Ottawa county.
A J Pettigrew, Jewell Center, Jewell county.
J F Willer, Peace, Rice county.
J K Miller, Peace, Rice county.
J K Miller, Peace, Rice county.
P F Mahan, Elmwood, Barton county.
P F Mahan, Elmwood, Barton county.
H M Cake, Gardner, Johnson county.
J F Willits, Grove City, Jefferson county.
J F Willits, Grove City, Jefferson county.
A Thur Sharp, Girard, Crawford county.
R S Osborn, Bull City, Osborn county.
W D Covington, Cedarville, Smith county.
H C Babcock, Cawker City, Mischell county.
B L Beebee, London, Summer county.
J H Bradd, Prairie Grove, Republic county.
J B Maxson, Emporia, Lyon county.
A N Case, Honcek, Saline county.
A N Gase, Honcek, Saline county.
C B Spaulding, Hillsdale, Miami county.
A M Switzer, Hutchinson, Reno county.
U C Clark, Rippon, Labette county.
W H Fletcher, Republican City, Clay county.
J Coffin, Hill Spring, Morris county.
W H Kletcher, Republican City, Clay county.
J Cark, Rippon, Labette county.
W S Matthews, Seneca, Nemaha county.
J Cark, Rippon, Labette county.
J F Ramey, Greenfield, Elk county.
G A Rutlidge, Abiline, Dickinson county.
J F Ramey, Greenfield, Elk county.
W W Gone, Dover, Shawnee county.
W W Gone, Dover, Shawnee county.
W W Gone, Dover, Shawnee county.

POMONA GRANGES.

1 Shawnee County, Wm. Simms, Master; Topeka.
Cowley County, A. S. Williams, Master; Winfield Cowley County, A. S. Williams, Master; Wilfield.
Sedgwick County, A. M. Durand, Master; Mount Hope.
Davis County, David Menfert master, Miss Jennie Walbridge sceretary, G. W. Montague agent Junction city.
Crawford County, S. J. Konkel, Master; Cato.
Morris County, W. W. Daniels Master, White City, G. W. Coffin secretary, Council Grove.
McPherson County, C. P. McAlexander, Master; J. N. Fellows, Sec'y, McPherson P. O. Sumner County, W. H. Pierce, Master; Oxford, R. A. Gilmore, Sec'y, Guelph.
Saline County, A. P. Collins, Master; Solomon city.

mon city.

11 Bourbon County, J. W. Bowlus, Master; Pawnee, H. C. Phinney, Sec'y, Ft. Scott.

12 Butler County, H. W. Beek, Master; Indian-

18 Republic County, Albert Odell, Master; Bellville.

Franklin County, W. S. Hanna master, Ottawa, Albert Long secretary, Le Loup.

Reno, Kingman and Barbour Countries, Joshua Cowgill, Master; Hutchinson, Reno county, N. E. Powell, Secretary, King city.

Cherokee County, Joseph Wallace, Master; Columbus.

Columbus.

17 Marion County, R. C. Bates, Master; E. A.

Hodges, Secretary, Marion Center.

18 Johnson County, D. D. Marquis, Master; T.

W. Oshell, Sec'y, Olathe.

Waubaunsee County, W. W. Cone, Master;

Dover.

Douglas County meets on the 2d Wednesday of each month at Miller's Hall, at 1 r. m. Wm.
Roe, Master; Geo. Y. Johnson, Secretary

Roc, Master; Geo. Y. Johnson, Secretary Lawrence.

21 Neosho County, E. F. Williams, Master; Erie.

22 Clay County, H. Avery, Master; Wakefield.

23 Mitchell County, Silas W Fisher master, B F McMillan secretary, Belvoir.

24 Lyon County, W. P. Phillips, Master; Plymouth, J. W. Smith, Sec'y, Emporia.

25 Chase County, E. Stotts, Master; Hymer.

26 Osage County, John Rehrig, Master; Fairfax.

27 Allen County, F. M. Power master, Carlysle, J. P. Sproul *ecretary, Jeddo.

28 Anderson County Grange, John Post, Master; Garnett, R. L. Row, Secretary; Welds.

29 Confey County, D. C. Spurgeon, Master, Leroy; M. E. Bonner, Secretary.

Jefferson county, J. F. Willits master, J. N. Insley secretary, D. Kline agent, Oskaloosa.

Biley County, J. H. Barnes master, W. F. Allen secretary, Manhattan.

LIST OF AGENCIES IN KANSAS.

Marion county—Marion Warehouse and Shipping Co. E. A. Hodge, Sec., Marion Ctr.
Sedgwick county—Patron's District Commercial Agency. J. G. Sampson, Agt, Wichita.
Monigomery County Commercial Agency.
Win. H. Barnes, Agt., Independence.
Chase County Patron's Commercial Agency.
James Austin, agt.; Cottonwood Falls.
Lyon County Elevator and Milling Company,
capital \$25,000. J. F. Stratton, Agt., Emporia.
Republic County Patron's Joint Stock Company.
Alonzo Beers, Agt., Bellville.
Linn county—Linn County Agency.
H. A. Strong, Agt., Mound City,
Jackson County Patron's Joint Stock Company.
W. H. Jones, Agt., Hutchinson.
Butler county—Butler County Agency.
J. W. Hess, Agt., Augusta.
Cowley County Patron's Joint Stock Association.
Butler county—Elleworth County agency.
L. Jackson, Agt., Winneld.
Ellsworth county—Ellsworth County agency.
W. H. Fletcher, agt., Clay Center,
Ottawa county—Ottawa County agency.
W. H. Fletcher, agt., Clay Center,
Ottawa county—The Grange Broom Factory.
James Coffin, Agent; Council Grove.
Wabaunsee county commercial agency.
G. S. Kneeland sec, and agt Mission Creek.

California Patrons Again.

We give below the proceedings of a recent convention of the grange in California, convened for the purpose of considering the best plans for the dispensation of their wheat crop, and we think the scheme of action will commend itself to Kansas Patrons as a long step in an advancing direction. The proceedings were published in the Pacific Rural Press. Read them, for they bear directly upon an important subject, and one that is being generally discussed with interest:

TUESDAY, JULY 25TH. Amos Adams, Secretary of the State Grange, being called upon, presented a series of resolutions which were read, passed upon, and on motion of J. P. Jones, of Contra Costa county, were in due form approved and adopted as the sense of this Convention, as follows, to-wit:

Resolved, That unity of action is of paramount importance, and without it success can

mount importance, and without it success can not be attained.

Resolved, That the aggregation of the wheat crop, not at one point, but that all orders for the purchase of wheat should be sent to one central agent, is of little less importance than that unity of action should be adopted.

Resolved, That experience has shown us that wheat in large quantities can be sold at from 50 cents to \$1 per ton more than can be realized for small lots.

Resolved, That the Grangers' Business Association of California, be and is hereby constituted our agent for the sale of the crops of

Association of California, be and is hereby constituted our agent for the sale of the crops of wheat for the year 1876.

Resolved, That our agent shall conform strictly to the written instructions given by the owners of wheat; that, should any of the consignors to the house desire to ship wheat hence to European ports on their own account, such facilities for so doing as the Association may to European ports on their own account, such againties for so doing as the Association may be able to obtain shall be extended to enable them so to do, if our said agent, of the Business Association, is authorized, by the owners of the wheat to draw advances on the same; then, in that event, the amount so drawa shall be immediately paid into the Grangers' Bank of California to the credit of the owner of said wheat. It shall also be the duty of said agent or California to the credit of the owner of said wheat. It shall also be the duty of said agent to procure "tonnage" as low as possible and do all things belonging thereto on terms as advantageous to the growers of wheat as possible. Resolved, That, should the owners of wheat desire advances thereon, said agent shall obtain storage and interest at as low a rate as can be obtained.

be obtained.

By Mr. Greene of Colusa was offered the following in addition, which was in due form adopted:

Resolved, That the Patrons throughout the State who desire to sell wheat are by this convention recommended and requested to send the Grangers' Business Association, at San Francisco, statements showing the amount they have on hand, where the same is stored, how it can be forwarded to this city, and that said association be instructed, by said parties, to hold the same for sale, at stipulated prices until otherwise ordered. otherwise ordered.

By Mr. Larue, of Sacramento, was offered

By Mr. Larue, of Sacramento, was offered the following resolution which was by the convention in due form adopted:

Resolved, That we recommend the Patrons in this State, to entrust the sale of their crops of wheat for the year 1876 to the Grangers' Business Association of San Francisco.

By Mr. J. P. Jones, of Contral Costa county, was offered the following additional resolution which was in due form adopted:

Resolved, That each person present at this convention be requested to ascertain, as nearly as possible, the amount of grain in their several localities and report the same to the Grangers'

as possible, the amount of grain in their several localities and report the same to the Grangers' Business Association of San Francisco.

Addresses were made by about fifty of the leading wheat growers of the State to the points that present prices of wheat do not justify sales; that the prices obtainable are not above the usual cost of production; that wherever possible for farmers to do so it is best for them to hold over for a year a part of this wherever possible for farmers to do so it is best for them to hold over for a year a part of this crop equivalent to what they would probably raise next year, and, becoming purchasers of themselves at cost price, save the labor to themselves and their families of raising another crop, thus allowing the farms to rest a year.

year.
The propriety of shipping wheat to Europe then came up for discussion, but the session having extended to near midnight, on motion, the convention adjourned to Wednesday, at the convention adjourned to Wednesday, at nine o'clock a. m., July 25th. WEDNESDAY.

Convention called to order by the chairman, D. Blanchar.
The subject of the shipment of wheat by Patrons on their own account being resumed, general discussion ensued, participated in by Messrs. Applegarth, McIntosh, Fowler, Larue, Colter, Innan, Ostrander, Gray, and many others; Mr. Costigan gave information upon all matters of freight, commissions and others

all matters of freight, commissions and others of like interest.

The prevailing opinion was in favor of keeping the Grangers' Business Association always supplied with enough wheat to load a ship whenever the manager of that house should find it desirable so to do, and to that end subscription papers of wheat to be shipped were presented. It was found best to load first a ship at Oakland, and by wheat growers, whose point of shipment would be there, was subscribed 1,500 tons for that purpose. Others in attendance, whose shipping point is Vallejo, signified their willingness as soon as their grain was ready, to load there a second ship, should the manager deem it advisable so to do. By J. V. Webster, worthy master of the State Grange, was offered the following preambles and resolutions which were in due form adopted by the convention:

WHEREAS, wheat can not be produced with any profit to the producer for less than \$1.65 per cental in this market, and holding a principle of our order, that the laborer is worthy of his hire; and of like interest.

le of our order, that the laborer is worthy of

nis hire; and WHEREAS, Tonnage has been secured by

WHERAS, Tonnage has been secured by designing parties, at a rate in excess of a fair compensation, for the same, with the design of controlling freights and consequently the price of grain, therefore be it Resolva, That it is the sense of this convention, and we hereby recommend to the Patrons in this State that no wheat be sold for less than on a basis of \$1.65 per cental in San Francisco, and if said rate can not be obtained, we recommend to Patrons who desire to dispose of their grops, to ship their wheat direct to foreign crops, to ship their wheat direct to foreign

ports.

WHEREAS, The difficulty of obtaining money from the business centers with which to pay the current expenses of the farm is so great as to seriously embarrass the agriculturalists of the State, and

WHEREAS, The drain of the country is the result of the production of only a few of the staples of commerce, the proceeds of which are exhausted in furnishing supplies, many of which should be supplied at home, therefore, be it

be it

Resolved, That we are willing and ready to aid, encourage and support woolen mills, sugar mills, and all other industrial enterprises tending to develop the country, and thereby retain the proceeds of our crops therein.

By Mr. Larue, was offered and by the convention duly adopted, the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Grangers' Business Association be and is hereby requested to prepare and forward to the subordinate granges a circular giving full information and details as to

ost of shipment of wheat, price of sacks, and all matters in that connection of interest to

wheat growers.

By Mr. J. Ostrander, was offered and by the convention adopted, the following resolution:

Resolved, That the capitalists of San Francisco by refusing to loan money on ware house in the interior, are doing the farmers of this State agreat injustice, as well as to all other business depending upon the success of farm-

By Mr. Thompson, was offered, and by the convention adopted, the following resolution: Resolved, That the proceedings of this convention be sent to the grangers' paper, the California Patron, with the request that the same be published in the recognized organ of the Association of Patrons of Husbandry. By Mr. Fowler was offered, and by the convention adopted, the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Grangers' Business Association be and hereby is recommended to address and forward to the subordinate granges a circular with properly prepared blank statement attached, and accompanied with a request to the officers and members of the subordinate granges that they will fill out and return the to the officers and members of the subordinate granges that they will fill out and return the statements filled out in such manner as to exhibit the amount of wheat on hand and the probable amount of this year's crop.

By Mr. Applegarth was offered, and by the convention adopted, the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Grangers' Business Association he and is hereby suggested the proprie-

clation be and is hereby suggested the proprie-ty of employing and sending to wheat farmers proper persons to solicit their co-operation in carrying out the suggestions made by this con-vention, and embodied in the resolutions there-

On motion, convention adjourned. FRED. K. RULE, Secretary.

The Politics of Agriculture

The following very satisfactory article, under the above head, was written to the Rural New Yorker, by Mr. F. G. Skipner:

Though I have been more or less 'intimately Though I have been more or less 'intimately connected with the agricultural press ever since my father, the late John Skinner, founded the American Farmer, just fitty-six years ago, I am somewhat at a loss for a subject, unless I venture to run against and perhaps wound what seems to me the deep-rooted prejudices of almost every journal in the country devoted to rural pursuits. It does appear to me that in their anxiety to secure patronage, most of these journals have renounced their independence to become a species of political hermaphrodites, for while they pile up precept on the best modes of fattening maphrodites, for while they pile up precept upon precept on the best modes of fattening bullocks and hogs and the cultivation of field crops, they avoid, as they would the pest or the murrain, any allusion to what we will call the politics of agriculture, for foar of losing the support of the political partizans on one side or the other. A majority of our farmers will leave their plows to rust in the furrow and neglect their own affairs and work with a zeal, which, properly directed, would insure their fortunes, to secure the election of some political partizan demagogue who has no interest in common with theirs, and who thenceforth becomes their master, and yet it is as evident as comes their master, and yet it is as evident as the noonday sun, that the legislation of the country, both State and Federal, is controlled in the interests of great industries, except in those of that, greatest of them all, the agricul-

tural industry.

It cannot be denied that the law-givers of the country are the creatures of the great railway and other corporations, the iron masters and the mill owners, and that to these, mere ver min upon the lion's mane of agriculture, the ignorant or careless farmers are mere hewer

ignorant or careless farmers are mere newers of wood and drawers of water.

The American journals devoted to rural economy are exceedingly numerous, and many of them are conducted with marked ability. Nothing of value to the cause they represent, either abroad or at home, escapes their vigilance. Through their advocacy the powers of steam have been made tributary to agriculture. The reaper and mower, and the tedder and the horse rake, and many other toil-saving implements have come into general use, and our adhorse rake, and many other toil-saving implements have come into general use, and our advance in the process of cultivating the earth has been prodigious; but has the average production per acre advanced in the same ratio? We are compelled to confess it has not. So far from it, we are obliged to acknowledge, that the wheat crop has declined, within fifty years, from an average of twenty bushels to the acre to ten, while in England it has increased in the same ratio. Not have we anything to hoast. same ratio. Nor have we anything to boast of in improved crops of the national grain, Indian corn. In despite of the senseless prizes annually offered by our agricultural societies for the last fifty years for the greatest number of bushels of maze produced to the acre, without reference to cost, we doubt whether any prize crop of recent times has excelled that 354 bushels and 6 quarts on three acres—or 118 bushels and 2 quarts to the acre, made by Mr. John Stevens, at Hoboken, sixty-nine years ago.

To what are we to attribute these unsatisfac-

tory results in the average, yield of our fields, notwithstanding the wonderful improvements in our machinery and implements? Several reasons may be assigned for it, among them reasons may be assigned for it, among them agnorance of agronomic science, and more particularly of chemistry as applied to agriculture. Next, I should fancy, is too great a tendency to adapt English methods, which are unsuited to our climate. How many homilies have been preached on the importance of root culture, and more particularly turnips, and how much toil and money have been wasted cutture, and more particularly turnips, and how much toil and money have been wasted upon root culture, which, while it constitutes the very basis of successful culture in the moist and temperate air of the British Islands, is the most precarious of crops in our sun-burned arid climate, unless we can have recourse to irrigation, that with us, the most neglected thought the most fruitful of all the agrinomic arts; and, finally, the fatal ambition of a vast majority of our people to cultivate very great breadths of land without adequate capital.

But let us suppose my assumptions to be all wrong, and that our farmers do not get from the soil all its fullest returns, of what avail would this be if they neglected the politics of agriculture and resign the legislative power into the hands of rival if not hostile industries?

Possibly the instituting of the grange may be a step in the right direction—a step towards that self-assertion and co-operation, without which are insulated and hogs, heavy fleeces and crops, are of secondary importance, and without which agriculture must ever re-

without which fat bullocks and hogs, heavy fieeces and crops, are of secondary importance, and without which agriculture must ever remain tributary to all other industries.

There are two other topics which, if I could spare the time from my own paper, I should like to write upon, and which have not received from the agricultural press the consideration which their vast importance deserves—I mean the fence laws and irrigation, the one inflicting upon agricultural interest a burden of almost inconceivable magnitude, and the other offering to it a source of fertility and wealth beyond the dreams of avarice.

Has the Grange been of any Benefit to its Members?

The heading of this article was a question asked by the Master of Whitmore Grange, Macon county, Ills. The article was written by Joe. Ray and published in the Prairie Farmer: This is a practical question and one that addresses itself directly to each and every member of the order, and one that each lindividual member would answer in a different light. Some of us reaching the same conclusions by difference that the same conclusions by difference that the same conclusions is a second of the same conclusions by difference that the same conclusions is a second of the same conclusions by difference that the same conclusions is a second of the same conclusions and the same conclusions are same conclusions.

ent channels of argument would say that it had been a benefit, while others would reach a conclusion that it had been of no special benefit.

It is owing a good deal to the greater or less degree of interest taken in the order, and the questions the members come in contact with and are called upon to read and investigate, whether they are made more intelligent and are better qualified to be good citizens by becoming members of the order, or whether they are benefited in a pecuniary point of view.

Many people, and especially farmers, are apt to think that after their school days are over that they should settle down into the hum-drum

to think that after their school days are over that they should settle down into the hum-drum every day life, without giving any thought to the past, present, or the future; but the old maxim that we must rush or rust holds good with the farmer as well as the lawyer, the docwith the farmer as well as the lawyer, the doctor, or the minister, and as it is not possible for us to attend school, the Grange will answer that purpose, and it should be the object of every member to make it a perpetual school.

Farmers, as a general rule, are, or have been the most bigoted, the most cocceited, and the most prejudiced of any of the classes or professions in this country; this arises as much from their isolation as anything else. People in

their isolation as anything else. People in towns and cities being in everyday communication with the outside world are disposed to be more liberal in their views. Prior to the organization of the grange, the farmers of our neighborhood associated together and regarded all outside of their immediate community

neighborhood associated together and regarded all outside of their immediate community as their natural enemies.

Since the organization of the order, the barriers erected by prejudice that separated one community from another, are gradually wearing away, and they discover after all that they are one great family, with hopes and interests identical with each other, that others have rights, opinions, feelings and sentiments as well as themselves. It gives us broader and more just views of our fellow beings; it teaches him to think for himself or to consult with his rights, opinions, teelings and sentiments as well as themselves. It gives us broader and more just views of our fellow beings; it teaches him to think for himself or to consult with his brother farmer, where before he allowed the editor of his paper, the merchant he dealt with, or the lawyer to do his thinking for him and generally to their advantage, while he scarcely gave a thought whether he was right or wrong. In his guileless innocence he supposed they were little below the angels in truth and nor-al purity, and even now it is almost enough to make one ashamed of the class he belongs to, to go down town and see the gapping mulletheads that belong to our own class, standing with mouths wide open and listening to whatever dapper clerks, counter-hoppers and men who live by their wits, see proper to tell them; and the worst of it is, they swallow such buncombe and then use it arainst their own neighbors, whom they expect accommodations of, and whom he expects to assist him in trouble, take care of him when sick, bury him when dead, and cherish his memory afterwards if anybody does.

But this thing is being gradually changed

anybody does.
But this thing is being gradually changed through the influence of the order, and in every instance for good, and there is not in this country to-day, a more intelligent, law-abiding class of people than the members of the grange. And it is, perhaps, no exaggeration to say that they buy and read a third more books, periodicals and papers than they did prior to their connection with the order. This is a benefit that cannot be over-estimated, and a benefit that changed the prized the highest. If there are anybody does. that should be prized the highest. If there are members of this grange who have been mem-bers for any length of time, who are not better

bers for any length of time, who are not better in citizenship, under our form of government, the fault is their own.

* * *

The order has assumed such proportions that the fellows that could neglect their work and sit on the ience two hours a day, to talk about "them" grangers, spending half a day's time once a month going to the grange, while they were using a plow that cost four or five dollars less, because of the existence of the order, have been taught as have also the merchant, the midless, because of the existence of the order, have been taught as have also the merchant, the middleman and a large portion of a class whom Horace Greeley said God Almighty for some inscrutable purpose permits to edit country newspapers, and a number of the city ones too, to treat and to speak of and respect the order. It has established such relations among farmers as will materially lessen the bitterness and animosities of the impending national election, and it should be the duty of every member to help tide it over the coming election without injury, and we may hope to have it on a still surer and firmer basis than it is at present.

Sensible.

Brother Forsyth, Master of Ill. State Grange, said in a recent talk to a pomona grange:

The children of Israel were subject to the most oppressive slavery for a period of four, hundred and thirty years, and subject to the trials and discipline of wandering for y years trials and discipline of wandering for y years in the wilderness before they were prepared to go up and possess the promised land, and even then the Lord was obliged to destroy all the adults but two.

the adults but two.

So we have been passing through struggles and trials, but we will reach the promised land, though it may take us forty years.

There are many in the grange who want only to receive. They are like a sponge that will take up water, but give none out unless it is expected.

It is true this enterprise is but an experiment, and perhaps we have made too much noise about it; perhaps there was too great excitement about it in the beginning. There were a great many granges organized, and I do not doubt we have five hundred more granges to-day than we should have, and if we should reduce the number from 1,600 to 1,100, I think we would be stronger and better. One strong, live grange is worth more than half a dozen weak ones. I counsel and advise weak granges to consolidate where it is practicable. Where it is not; surrender your charter, and take certificates from the state secretary, and each affiliate with the grange most convenient to it is squeezed. affiliate with the grange most convenient to

The business arm of the order has been more successful when consolidated by joint stock companies, working upon the Rochdale principle of co-operation. We have had such a company operating in our county the past year, and it has proved a grand success. The Patrons contribute certain amounts, be they five or fifty dollars, or forty cents, and every month we pay them their dividends. We sell our implements to them for ten per cent, less than to those outside of the order, and then we pay them six per cent, on the amount they have invested, making a clear profit of sixteen per cent. The coming year we shall do better, and I honestly believe this is the only proper plan to pursue.

The motto of our order is, though I don't know as we are confined to one motto, "Equal The business arm of the order has been more

The motto of our order is, though I don't know as we are confined to one motto, "Equal Rights and Exact Justice for all Men." We ask nothing more, and will be satisfied with nothing less, and this is what we demand, and we will take nothing else.

One good brother, said to me, "I think we are getting into business we don't understand, and we had better not go too far."

It seems to me that is just what we must do—business. If this order don't mean business, I think it had better quit. I think we have improved wonderfully since the organization of our order, in legislative and executive ability. We have developed many fine speakers, many who, I think, could compare well with members of Congress. Let two bodies organize for legislative purposes, one of grangers the other of farmers who have ever enjoyed its training, and without previously knowing of whom each body is composed, I will tell you as soon as I enter the room which belongs to the grange.

Middlemen.

It would appear by applying this word in its extended sense that the grange society wishes to relapse into premature barbarism, and let every man do his own work. This middleman question has been made a great handle by the opponents of the society to show how absurd the principles of the grange are. Now for one class of men to say they could live without the aid of another class is folly. Barter or trade is the result of one man having more of one article or product than he actually requires for his personal wants. This is, in fact, a truism in political economy. Now, a farmer can live, as far as mere living is concerned, without the aid of anybody else; but this would necessitate everybody becoming tillers of the soil, and arts, sciences, trade and commerce would cease. The surplus produce of a farmer must be consumed, and only in case of home consumption he must depend upon some one to find him a customer, as it would never pay him to leave his farm to find out who stood in need of his produce. Nor would it pay the consumer, mechanic, merchant, &c., to have to search out what farmer had more wheat than he wanted himself. Hence, it is very evident for the benefit of both that a third or middleman is neceshimself. Hence, it is very evident for the bene-fit of both that a third or middleman is necessary. A farmer could not go to China for his bea, Java for his spices, and England for his prints and broadcloth. Both producer and consumer of the articles depend upon the middleman, the trader or shipper. Now, what the grange asks is, how many of these middlemen are necessary for the sale and barter of different commodities?

The grange claims there is a great amount of

ent commodities?

The grange claims there is a great amount of work performed by these middlemen that it could do for itself; that the cream of its p.ofits are skimmed off by having too many men do its business. If a number of farmers, then, can arrange to do the work through one agent, that formerly took three, there will be the wages of two saved and producer and consumer brought into more direct contact. If there are two elevators at any of our shipping points where one vators at any of our shipping points where one would be sufficient, grain could be shipped at half the cost if only one were employed Farmers, however, must control the elevators, Farmers, however, must control the elevators, and prevent others from raising the charges to their former rates, which they would if under their control. This they can only do by owning them. To own their elevators is not only legitimate, but really necessary. They would then have their grain shipped at a greater reduction than when so many men and elevators were employed; in fact, at the cheapest possible rates. This is what can be done in modifying the present business arrangements by fying the present business arrangements by intelligent tarmers managing their own busi-

We really cannot see why farmers can not manage grain elevators, pork packing estab-lishments, a storage warehouse, a dock, and a ship, or canal boat for conveying produce to different markets, as well as running a cheese factory or steam thresher. We see no reason why farmers should not look to the cheapening of the services of those whom they employ as why farmers should not look to the cheapening of the services of those whom they employ as agents for the disposal of their produce as to get any other labor cheap, and employ their spare capital in these enterprises as well as putting it into the banks, &c.

And we see no reason why it should not prove as successful with the same experience and business ability. But a railroad a woolen

prove as successful with the same experience and business ability. But a railroad, a woolen and cotton factory, and similar mechanical operations requiring skilled labor, and technical training, and business experience, which can only be profitably effective when the operator is owner of the establishment, would seem to be outside of the farmer's province, and only doomed to failure. The principle of the grangers with regard to middlemen is that the abundance or scantiness of the annual sumply grangers with regard to induction in that the abundance or scantiness of the annual supply of a nation must depend upon the proportion between the numbers of those who are annually employed in useful labor, and that of those who are not so employed.—Canadian Granger.

Iowa Grangers.

D. Sweet, of Preston, Iowa, in 'a letter to the Patron's Helper, says:

Believing that you are desirous of promoting the interests of the Patrons of Husbandry in all their lawful undertakings, whether to make or save money, or enhance their moral and social welfare, I send you for publication in your excellent paper, the following account of the Grangers' Mutual Aid Association of Lackson and Clinton countries, which was orof the Grangers' Mutual Aid Association of Jackson and Clinton counties, which was organized to protect its members from loss by fire or lightning, on October 3, 1874, and went into effective operation on April 3, 1875; fity thousand dollars, the amount required before any policy was good, having been secured at that time. It now has \$106,858 under its protection, and seventy members, and is steadily increasing. Our membership fee is one dollar with twenty-five cents vearly dues and fifty with twenty-five cents yearly dues and fifty cents for each application; this covers the whole cost of insurance in any amount that any member wishes to put in—limited howev-er, to four thousand dollars in one risk—unless er, to four thousand dollars in one risk—unless there should be loss, when each member would be subject to a pro rata assessment, according to the amount of the loss and the amount he had in the company. We find the above dues amply sufficient for all current expenses, officers' wages, etc. The company in its membership is confined strictly to members of the order of Petrons of Husbandry, and to the two order of Patrons of Husbandry, and to the two above named counties. The company insures nothing but farm property, and numbers among its members some of the best farmers among its members some of the best farmers in this section of country; whether viewed financially, or in point of general intelligence and morality. There are many who are only waiting for the policies which they hold in other companies to expire, when they intend to unite with us. Thus we are keeping our money at home and having, as we believe, a much safer, and cheaper insurance than the ordinary companies afford, as we have now been proportion results are and a half and have dinary companies afford, as we have now been in operation nearly a year and a half, and have only sustained a loss of three dollars, which is hardly worth mentioning. The wonder is, that farmers generally, and especially Patrons, do not unite together and do their own insuring, and co-operate in all business matters pertaining to their calling. Some of the granges are doing this at a great saving to themselves. We have great laith in the order of P. of H. for helping the farmer.

The ange Burial Service.

The been and appropriate burial service of the order ditting expression of the sentiments of the departure of a member. It has an generally the fact that affection and brussely feeling have drawn large numbers of members to the grave of a brother or sister. More than this, the services of respect have been such as to endear the grange to all members; to inspire a spirit of fidelity; to make lake-warm members attend more constantly; to heal fanciful dislikes in the family, in short to build up the grange in strength and resternal union. We hear of one grange that neglected to pay the tribute which the ritual provides, bothe memory of adeparted member. We believe there must have been a tack of information of the event or some other palliating cause. We can not but urge the members of the order to suffer no neglect to arise in this branch of grange duty and privileges. Let Patrons lay aside work and cherish the better spirit ef fraternity, and they will be profited in higher rewards than come from cultivation of earthly fields.—Oregon Cultivator.

Benefit cannot come to the Patron who neglects his duty to the order.

Kansas State News.

A NUMBER of Burlington children are afflict ed with the whooping cough.

WE are sorry to hear that Coffey county has decided not to hold a fair this fall.

FIVE hundred barrels of beer were brewed in the little hamlet of Leroy, Coffey county, during the past year.

SILK will be quite an important production in Kansas this season, and it is expected \$20, 000 worth will be shipped.

THE Manhattan Nationalist says that four townships in Pottawatomic county have issued bonds for bridge purposes.

CARS are now running on the Burlington & Santa Fee railroad as far as Williamsburg, in the southwestern part of Franklin county.

A NUMBER of granges in the vicinity of Burlington had a grand picnic near that place on Saturday last. This is just the time for such things.

THROUGH trains from Oswego, Labette county, to St. Louis, will be run over the Missouri and Western railroad on and after October 15th.

COWLEY county has a nest of crooked whisky men, and the sheriff is making strenuous efforts to bring the offenders to justice. Go for 'em, Sheriff.

JAMES PARKER, living on Flat rock, Neosho county, this year raised 704 bushels of very superior wheat from 25 acres—a trifle over 28 bushels per acre.

THE so-called "ivory wheat," advertised by a firm in Tennessee, has been pronounced a fraud, being nothing more nor less than ordinary sorghum seed.

SIX divorces were granted during the first two weeks of a late session of court in Pottawatomic county. What troubles the married people in Pottawatomie?

WE hear it said that a daily newspaper to advocate the Greenback cause, and the election of Hon. Peter Cooper to the presidency, will be started in Kansas City in a few days.

THE Manhattan Agricultural College seems to be in a flourishing condition. The attendance, says the Nationalist, is larger this term than at any other time so early in the season.

THE Arkansas City Traveler says that "one would think the devil goes to bed ashamed of himself, at nine o'clock in Arkansas City, as the only places of amusement are the churches and prayer meetings."

THE Atchison Champion says: "Farmers tell us that preparations are being made to put in a larger crop of wheat this fall than usual. Our husbandmen are encouraged to look forward to the future of our State with renewed

hope." JOHN WOOD commenced in Kansas in 1860 with \$5. He now has 300 sheep, 400 acres of land, one-half under cultivation, twenty horses, hay, poultry, farming implements and all the conveniences of a first-class farmer. His postoffice is Oak Hill.

WE are informed that there is a man preacher north of Marysville, who smokes, chews, drinks, jokes, and adorns his head with corkscrew curls. He has been holding a protracted meeting over on Spring Creek. He is an immersionist, and swears like a trooper.

THE Miami Republican has the following: "Mr. Houser brought to our office a stalk of tobacco topped and primed to 18 leaves. The leaves measured two feet four inches long and seventeen inches wide. Such tobacco would make the eyes of a James River planter roll in wonder."

An old colored man by the name of Edwards, living five or six miles south of town, while returning home in a wagon, in company with some others, last Saturday afternoon, was prostrated with an attack of palsy. He lingered along until Sunday, when he died. So says the Oskaloosa Sickle and Sheaf.

THE Burlington Patriot says: "Mrs. Metcalf, of this city, has an acre and a half in a vineyard, from which she expects to gather 8, 000 pounds of grapes. They are as fine grapes as we ever saw, large and sweet flavored, and the bunches as they hang from the vines are as perfect as if they had been culled out especially for show."

GEO. W. MAUCK, of White Cloud, has sent us a peach, grown in the garden of J. F. Mauck, at that place. It is a rouser, measuring four inches in height, three inches across, and ten inches in circumference. It is "as pretty as a peach." It is on its way to the Centennial, to the credit of Doniphan county. So says the Troy Chief.

THE A. T. & S. F. road has begun to run an excursion train between Topeka and Dodge City, selling round trip tickets from the various stations east of Dodge City to that place, at a little more than one-third of full fare. The train is to start from Topeka Fridays and return Mondays, until further notice. If it does not pay it will be stopped.

AT a meeting of delegates from the senatorial district composed of Lyon and Greenwood counties, held in Grange Hall, at Emporia, on Saturday, Aug. 26, Hon. P. B. Maxson, secretary of the State Grange, was nominated by acclamation as candidate for State senator. This is an Independent Greenback nomination, and a better man could not be found in the district.

JEWELL county has unearthed a mastodon which answers to this description : Tusks 9 feet long and 9 inches in diameter; thigh bone 4 feet and 6 inches; shoulder blade bone 3 feet and 4 inches in length, and 2 leet in width; teeth 4 inches wide and 9 inches long, with four teeth on each side, 20 inches between the eyes; length of carcass, 25 feet; height, 15 feet; coupling 8 feet from shoulder to hip; 5 feet across hips of solid bone; socket joint of fore leg 154 inches in diameter; 4 feet from the top of the head to the lower end of the jaw, solid. Solid by all respectable druggists and country storekeepers generally.

JOHN MAILLER, a resident of Troy, Doniphan county, fell from a window in St. Joseph a few nights since, and broke both legs and an arm. It seems that the man had sat down on the window sill and fallen asleep. The distance from the window to the pave ment was forty feet.

WE take the following notice from the Olathe Progress: "Last Wednesday Mrs. Francis L Lively of Aubry, and Mrs. Fessenden of Louisburg, were riding in a buggy when the horses ran off, throwing both ladies out and injuring them severely. Mrs. Lively died on Monday morning from the result of the injuries she received. Mrs. L. was seventy-four years old."

WHAT is the matter with the swine in Johnson county? The Progress says: "A new disease is proving very fatal to hogs in some parts of the county. John Dennis and Mr. Black, south of town, have lost several head. The disease was at first supposed to be cholera, many of the symptoms being the same, but an investigation by Drs. Hamill and Egleston of this city, showed the lungs to be 'literally alive' with small worms. In such cases, of course all hog cholera 'remedies' are of no use."

Four families of twenty persons, in two one horse covered wagons, passed through Glens Falls, N. Y., last week. They came from Houlton, Aroostock county, Maine, near the New Brunswick line, and were en route for Kansas. They had been on the road four weeks, and had passed through the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, and thus far through the State of New York. "Three in the bed and one in the middle," is nothing to this. Would like to take that little trip later in the

THE following accounts of accidents wherein children were injured have come to our notice. The first happened in Johnson county last Saturday, and the last two in Leavenworth

on Friday:

A little fellow named Tommy Lewis, while crossing the street in Spring Hill, was run over by a horseman and had a leg broken between the knee and ankle. While a little girl, named Ellen Rohe, was crossing Fifth Street, near Choctaw, she was struck by a passing wagon and had one of her shoulders severely injured. and had one of her shoulders severely indiced.

A team of horses attached to a wagon loaded with apples ran from Delaware street colliding with a hack and throwing a little boy who was holding the lines to the ground, bruising him very badly. The apples were scattered around promiscuously.

FORTY YEARS BEFORE THE PUBLIC.

DR.C.MCLANE'S PITCHER'S

Celebrated American

WORM SPECIFIC

VERMIFUGE.

SYMPTOMS OF WORMS. THE countenance is pale and leaden-

colored, with occasional flushes, or a circumscribed spot on one or both cheeks; the eyes become dull; the pupils dilate; an azure semicircle runs along the lower eye-lid; the nose is irritated, swells, and sometimes bleeds; a swelling of the upper lip; occasional headache, with humming or throbbing of the ears; an unusual secretion of saliva; slimy or furred tongue; breath very foul, particularly in the morning; apwith a gnawing sensation of the stomach, at others, entirely gone; fleeting pains in the stomach; occasional nausea and vomiting; violent pains throughout the abdomen; bowels irregular, at times costive; stools slimy; not unfrequently tinged with blood; belly swollen and hard; urine turbid; respiration occasionally difficult, and accompanied by hiccough; cough sometimes dry and convulsive; uneasy and disturbed sleep, with grinding of the teeth; temper variable, but generally irritable, &c.

Whenever the above symptoms are found to exist,

DR. C. MOLANE'S VERMIFUGE Will certainly effect a cure.

IT DOES NOT CONTAIN MERCURY in any form; it is an innocent preparation, not capable of doing the slightest injury to the most tender infant.

The genuine Dr. MCLANE'S VERMI-FUGE bears the signatures of C. MOLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrapper.

-:0:--DR. C. MCLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

These Pills are not recommended as a remedy for "all the ills that flesh is heir to," but in affections of the Liver, and in all Bilious Complaints, Dyspepsia and Sick Headache, or diseases of that character, they stand without a rival.

AGUE AND FEVER. No better cathartic can be used preparatory to, or after taking Quinine. As a simple purgative they are unequaled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. The genuine are never sugar coated. Each box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression Dr. MoLANE's LIVER PILLS

Each wrapper bears the signatures of C. M. LANE and FLEMING BROS.

and from the total of the last

CENTAUR

LINIMENTS.

[Letter from a Postmaster.]

ANTIOCH, 1LL., Dec. 1, 1874. Messrs. J. B. Rose & Co.:

My wife has, for a long time, been a terrible suf-ferer from Rheumatism. She has tried many phy-sicians and many remedies. The only thing which has given her relief is Centaur Liniment. I am rejoiced to say this has cured her. I am doing what I can to extend its sale. * * * W.H. RING.

This is a sample of many thousand testimonials received, of wonderful cures effected by the Centaur Liniment. The ingredients of this article are published around each bottle. It contains Witch Hazel, Mentha, Arniza, Rock Oil, Carbolic, and ingredients hitherto little known. It is an indisutable fact that the Centaur Liniment is performing more cures of Swellings, Stiff Joints, Eruptions, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Caked Breasts, Lock-jaw, &c., than all other Liniments, Embrocatious Extracts, Salves, Ointments, and Plasters now in use.

For Toothache, Earache, Weak Back, Itch, and Cutaneous Eruptions, it is admirable. It cures burns and scalds without a scar. Extracts poison from bites and stings, and heals frost-bites and chillblains, in a short time. No family can afford to be without the Centaur Liniment, white wrap-

The Centaur Liniment, Yellow Wrap per, is adapted to the tough skin, muscles and flesh of the animal creation. Its effects upon severe cases of Spavin, Sweeny, Wind Gall, Big Head and Poll Evil, are little less than marvel-

Mesers J. McClure & Co., Druggists, cor, Elm and Front Sts., Gincinnati, O., say:

"In our neighborhood a number of teamsters are using the Centaur Liniment. They pronounce it superior to anything they have ever used. We sell as high as four to five dozen bottles per month to these teamsters."

We have thousands of similar testimonials. For Wounds, Galls, Scratches, Ring-bone, &c. and for Screw Worm in Sheep it has no rival. Farmers, Livery-men, and Stock-raisers, have in this Lintment a remedy which is worth a hundred times its cost.

Laboratory of J. B. Rose & Co.,

46 DEY ST., NEW YORK.

CASTORIA.

Mothers may have rest and their babies may have health, if they will use Castoria for Wind Colic, Worms, Feverishness, Sore Mouth, Croup, or Stomach Complaints. It is entirely a vegetable preparation, and contains neither mineral, morphine, nor alcohol. It is as pleasant to take as honey, and neither gage nor gripes.

Dr. E. Dimoch, of Dupont, O., says: "I am using Castoria in my practice with the most signal benefits and happy results."

This is what every one says. Most nurses in New York city use the Castoria. It is prepared by Messrs. J. B. Rose & Co., 46 Dey St., New York, successors to Samuel Pitcher, M. D.

LAWRENCE FOUNDRY

ESTABLISHED IN 1858.

BROS KIMBALL

MANUFACTURERS OF

STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS,

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY,

MILL WORK AND

CASTINGS OF ALL KINDS.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

DR. F. H. WILSON,

DENTIST, Kansas Lawrence,



THE GREAT SHOW!

ALWAYS A FAVORITE

AT LAWRENCE, SEPTEMBER 22D.

THE LEVIATHAN COMING! LARGEST SHOW UPON EARTH—Hippodrome, Menagerie, Circus, Mardi-Gras.

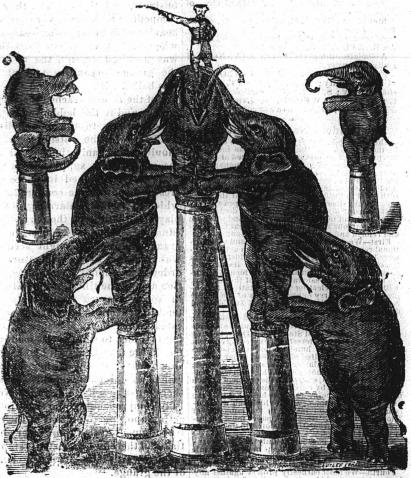
LONDON GREAT HOWES'

CIRCUS-HIPPODROME,

SANGER'S ENGLISH MENAGERIE OF TRAINED ANIMALS

-AND-MARDI-GRAS CARNIVAL

COMBINATION.



\$100,000 CHALLENGE THAT THIS EXHIBI-

FIVE PERFORMING ELEPHANTS

In the world, performing together in the ring at the same time, the most Marvelous and Wonderful feats ever performed by animals. At the word of command they go through the mazes of the dance, keep time with the music, waitz, hop, talk, stand on their heads, play musical insruments, startle the audience by their wonderful sagacity, forming a Thrilling Tableau of a PYRAMID OF ELEPHANTS, as represented on Pictorials, by Chieftain, Emperor, Mandrie, Sultan, and Victoria

THE FIVE EDUCATED ELEPHANTS.

THE BEST CIRCUS PERFORMANCE IN AMERICA! EVERY PERFORMER A RECOGNIZED STAR.

MLLE. DOCKRELL!

The Champion Female Bare-Back Rider of the World! AND THE ONLY FEMALE FOUR-HORSE RIDER IN AMERICA. \$10,000 WILL BE GIVEN TO PRODUCE HER EQUAL.

JAMES MELVILLE, FRANK MELVILLE, ALEX. MELVILLE. WM. H. BATCHELOR, R. H. DOCKRELL

MLLE. JUTAU. BEN MAGINLEY, WM. CONRAD, H. DORR, WM. CONWELL FRED O'BRIEN Masters JEAN, FRED and WILL.

Also 30 First-class Artists of Celebrity!

The above list of Star Artists a sure guarantee as to Superiority. EMBLEMATIC, HISTORIC, AMPHITHEATRICAL, ALLEGORICAL, ETC., ETC. Every Feature Advertised Truly Exhibited. Every Nation of the Globe Represented.

ONLY ONE TICKET REQUIRED FOR ALL.

More Performing Animals than any other Ten Menageries in the World!

THE ONLY ZEBRAS EVER SEEN IN HARNESS.

Specialties, our great feature, THE GRAND MARDI-GRAS CARNIVAL, Seven Massive Gold Chariots, Five Performing Elephants, Five Performing Royal Bengal Tigers, Six Performing African Hyenas, Two Roman War-Chariots, Roman Charioteers. Fearless Cavaliers escorting Grecian Beauties. Elegant Costumes adorning shapely ladies. The Spirit of 76—Washington, Lafayette, Goddess of Liberty, William Penn, Brother Jonathan, and hundreds of Continental Characters represented. Elephant Coursing, Hurdle Racing, etc. We use our own Bace Track. Read our \$250,000 Challenge. Four acres of Exhibition Tents. Has no equal—no rival.

THE GRAND MARDI-GRAS CARNIV'L

A Scene of Beauty, New, Novel, and Interesting, representing
The Spirit of '76, The Continental Patriots, etc.,
The Birds of the Air, The Denizens of the Jungle,
The Monsters of the Deep, The Witch of Endor, His Sautanic Majesty,
And Thousands of Grotesque, Historic and Representative Characters in Carical Cature in Carnival Gaiety and Splendor.

WE CHALLENGE THE WORLD TO EQUAL IT.

This is the only Company in America that has a Special Detective Force for the protection of its patrons from imposition. NO GIVE-AWAY SCHEMES. No gambling of any kind or nature, and no intoxicating liquors allowed on our exhibition grounds under any preteries whatever. 10 10 10 10 1200 OUSHIONED OPERA SEATS.

All work done on the latest approved plans.
Charges moderate and satisfaction guaranteed.

d Office 135 Mass. street, over Mason's shoe store.

10-1y

10-00rs open at 1 and 7 o'clock P. M. For full particulars see Pictorials, Programmes 2111

20-01rs open at 1 and 7 o'clock P. M. For full particulars see Pictorials, Programmes 2111

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LAWRENCE, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1876.

Independent National Ticket. FOR PRESIDENT, PETER COOPER,

OF NEW YORK. FOR VICE-PRESIDENT, SAMUEL F. CAREY. of ohio.

Independent State Ticket. For Congress, Second/District-JOHN R

For Governor-M. E. HUDSON, of Bourbon Lieutenant Governor—J. A. BEAL, of Pot-

awatomic county. Secretary of State—WM. M. ALLISON, of

Cowley county.
Auditor of State—H. F. SHELDON, of
Franklin county.
State Treasurer—AMOS McLOUTH, of Jeiferson county.
Superintendent Public Instruction—THOM-

AS BARTLETT, of Allen county.

Associate Judge—WILEON SHANNON, of

Douglas county.

Presidential Electors—J. N. LIMBOCKER, of Riley county; A. G. BARRETT, of Marshall county; S. A. RIGGS, of Douglas county; S. J. CRAWFORD, of Lyon county; JOHN RITCHIE, of Shawnee county.

Independent National Platform.

Independent National Platform.

The Independent Party is called into existence by the necessities of the people whose industries are prostrated, whose labor is deprived of its just reward as the result of the serious mismanagement of the national finances, which errors both the Republican and Dem cratic parties neglect to correct. And in view of the failure of these parties to furnish relief to the depressed industries of the country, thereby disappointing the just hopes and expectations of a suffering people, we declare our principles and invite all independent and patriotic men to join our ranks in this movement for financial reform and industrial emancipation.

First—We demand the immediate and unconditional repeal of the specie resumption act of January 14, 1475, and the resoue of our industries from the ruin and disaster resulting from its enforcement, and we call upon all patriotic men to organize in every Congressional district of the country, with the view of electing Representatives to Congress who will carry out the wishes of the people in this regard, and stop the present suicidal and destructive policy of contraction.

Second—We believe that the United States note issued directly by the government and convertible on demand into United States obligations, bearing an equitable rate of interest, not exceeding one central aday on each one hundred dollars, and interchangeable with United States notes at par will afford the best circulating medium ever devised; such United States notes should be a full legal tender for all purposes, except for the payment of such obligations as are by existing contracts expressly made payable in coin. And we hold that it is the duty of the government to provide such a circulating medium, and insist, in the language of Thomas Jefferson. "that bank paper must be suppressed and the circulating medium ever devised; such United States notes as a larguage of Thomas Jefferson. "that bank paper must be suppressed and the circulating well and promptly take at par alt the bonds the

Independent State Platform.

The Independent Retorm Party of Kansas makes the tellowing declaration of principles:

1. That we are opposed to all banks of issue, whether chartered by Congress or the State Legislatures, and we desire that banking on the part of corporations or private individuals shall be confined by law exclusively to exchange, discount and deposit.

Interchangeable at the option of the indicer with United States bonds bearing a rate of interest not exceeding three and sixty-five hundredths per cent. per annum.

5. That we regard the act of Gongress requiring the resumption of specie payment in 1879, the retirement of legal tenders and the substitution of the inferior currency of the National Banks in its stead as a fraud and an outrage and we demand that Congress immediately pass a bill for its unconditional repeal.

6. That the legislation of the Republican Congress of 1873 which took away the legal tender power of silver coin, was a gross outrage upon the people, adding at least twenty per cent. to the aggregate of public and private indebtedness, and we demand the immediate restoration of silver as a standard of value and a legal tender.

7. That we demand that Congress shall place a tax upon all incomes of over fifteen hundred dollars per annum.

8. Resolved, That we hereby endorse the platform of the Independent Indianapolis convention and the nominees.

9. We demand reform in the administration of public affairs in the State of Kansas.

10. That the School Fund of our State shall forever be preserved inviolate, and that such legislation be henceforth had as will put it beyond the reach of speculators and preclude the possibility of a precarious investment. We demand also that immediate steps be taken to collect from the School Fund commissioners of the State the money of the State which they with such culpable recklessness invested in fraudulent school bonds.

11. That we deplore the fact that the dominant party has unhappilty permitted so many public oriminals of our State to go unwhipped of justice.

12. That we urge upon Congress, and especially our representatives in the U. S. Senate, the necessity of immediate legislation to the end of affording relief to the settlers upon the Osage Ceded lands and placing their lands and homes in the market.

A few weeks ago we called the attenwe desired them to remit the amount of their arrearage on subscription. Since the publication of that notice quite a number have responded with the money, and made good excuses for not settling sconer, but there are still a number who have neither remitted the amount of their indebtedness, or given a reason for neglecting to do so. Now we hope that all such will realize the importance of squaring their accounts immediately. Do not defer this tion of our subscribers to the fact that

our subscribers should not oblige us to do so. Now how many will give this their immediate attention and keep out of the black list?

STICK TO THE ORDER IN BUSINESS.

A few short years ago the cry was heard on all sides from the laboring agricultural people of this Continent that with all their efforts to establish some measure that might demand national attention, whereby the farmer would be relieved of some portion of the complications in the management of their affairs, yet they were becoming more deeply involved in the intricacies of business, and the burdens they were compelled to bear, were becoming heavier with each passing season. And when at last very material assistance was promised through the medium of the grange organization, that order was hailed with delight and the pleasure of the farmer reached the very topmost round in the ladder when it became obvious to the monopolist and tricksters in the outside world that should this organization spread and be recognized and supported in all the States, its combined influence would create a power the contemplation of which in itself was alarming. This display of solicitude on the part of these educated schemers concerning the grange and what it might accomplish was assurance to the originators of the order that should there be co-operation among the tillers of the soil success in some measure would certainly attend their efforts. Even to the uneducated farmer the importance of carrying this idea to success was made manifest in the fear displayed by these outside leeches; surely if they expressed fear in a combination of this character, there must be something in it. Now in fully comprehending the situation and acting upon the dictations of their better judgment at this time, a very essential, and therefore important step was taken towards introducing the elements of the grange.

Immediately following the first evidences of the permanency of the grange organization, the heavy manufacturers and dealers in all parts of the country began to offer inducements for the purchase of their articles that were advantageous indeed so far as a reduction in prices was concerned; it was truly astonishing to see the dealers tumbling prices to far below the former rates. Why did they do this? Simply because they were sensible enough to understand that there was a determination on the part of the grange to either effect an arrangement of this kind with fined by law exclusively to exchange, discount and deposit.

2. We demand that the act of Congress creating the National Banking system be repealed, that the notes of the National Banks be withdrawn from circulation, and in lieu thereof the paper of the government of the United States be substituted.

3. That as Congress has the sole power to coin money and to regulate the value thereof, that it should also have the sole power to provide a paper currency for the people.

4. That such paper currency be made a legal tender in the payment of debts public and private and that the same be receivable for all demands of the government, including duties on imports, and immediately placed on a specie basis by being made interchangeable at the option of the holder with United States bonds bearing a rate of interest not exceeding three and sixty-five hundredths per cent. Per annum. the manufacturer or produce the artito show the lukewarm granger who is losing interest in the order (and there are such) that if he does not derive benefit from his membership, the fault is largely his own; will you allow it to be said that the first fruits of the grange while in its infancy and comparative weakness, were better than those of its maturity and stregth?

Now that the order has risen to a position of prominence, and has assumed a formidable aspect to the old enemies of the farmer, it is certainly an easy matter to understand that encouragement in continued co-operation is necessary if the Patron would retain his independence.

Before you dispose of whatever you may have to sell from the farm, consult your authorized grange agent and you will invariably learn something to your advantage, for it is his business to be informed of the very best means for buying and selling. Make it a rule to stick to the principles of the order in the transaction of all business which it may control. Do this and you will

matter any longer. It is far from and finances. We ascertained before pleasant to be constantly dunning, and leaving the township that the principles of the Independent Reform party are largely in the ascendancy in that locality; the almost unanimous cry was for Peter Cooper, Goodin, and Hud-

It was our good fortune to be permitted to accept an invitation from Bro. Wm. Pardee, a thrifty and practical farmer of the township, and make a short visit to his farm and partake of a bountiful supper, such as only good farmers' wives can prepare. Bro. Pardee has upon his well-cultivated farm an extensive acreage of corn the quality of which is peculiar to Kansas in this Centennial year; it is huge and abundant. In addition to most excellent crops, Bro. Pardee has a lot of fine Poland-China hogs that attracted our attention as being just the kind for

profit. It is a fact that a great many of our farmers are beginning to realize the importance of breeding good stock and discarding the scrub which has so long been a source of trouble and expense. You can keep thoroughbred animals cheaper than poor ones; they can be prepared for market a great deal easier and in much less time, and more than this, they bring a higher price invaria

We left Bro. Pardee's farm feeling that if Kansas was full of such careful managers there would be no more necessity of crying poverty.

M. E. HUDSON. M. E. Hudson does not withdraw. As will be seen by the letter below from Mr. Hudson, he is still the candidate of the Independent Reform party. This announcement will send joy to the hearts of tens of thousands of honest, true men in our State. Now let Reformers go to work with a will and Mr. Hudson will be the next governor of Kansas. Mr. Hudson is a man of the people, and for the people; now let the people for once take a man who is heartily in sympathy with them in all their trials, and elevate him to the first office in the State, and thus prove to the world that they are capable of making their own selections of men to fill responsible offices without the aid or assistance of political tricksters.

Now for a pull all together, and victory is ours. The following is Mr. Hudson's letter:

MAPLETON, Kan., Aug. 25, 1876. U. F. SARGENT, Chairman & tate Central Committee — Dear Sir:—The letter of James Wilson, of Olathe, and other information being referred to me for reply, I will state that the Independent Reform convention which met at Topeka July 27, 1876, selected me as their nominee for governor, and I stand by that nomination and the letter of acceptance written by me on receiving official notice of said nomination. Very respectfully, M.E. Hudson.

JOHNSON COUNTY STRAIGHT. A meeting of the Independent Reform central committee of Johnson county was held last Saturday at the Progress office, in Olathe. Prominent Greenback men from different townships were invited to consult with the committee. Speeches were made by Hon. D. G. Campbell, Hon. W. H. Toothaker, and others. The meeting was unanimously in favor of Peter Cooper, Hudson, and the entire Greenback National and State ticket.

A delegate convention was called to meet on the 23d, to put in nomination a Greenback county ticket, which it is expected will be elected by a large ma-

committee that the effort to remove from the head of the State ticket the name of M. E. Hudson, the unanimous choice of the State convention for governor, is an outrage, and meets with our uuqualified disapproval.

Resolved, That the action of two members of our State central committee, Mr. J. H. McMahon and Mr. H. C. Evans in attempting to withdraw sitions they have disgraced.

vention should be called immediately to expel any such members, and fill their places with none but true and uncompromising Independent - Greenback-Cooper-and-Carey men.

Any concession or coalition upon our part will surely incur contempt and treachery upon the part of our enemies, and mistrust, and weakness and failure within our own party.

Court an open, aggressive fight with both old parties in supporting our avowed principles, and victory is sure

to be the final result.
J. W. CALDWELL.

HUDSON'S LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE

Mr. Hudson informs us that he sent us his letter of acceptance to the chairman of the Independent Reform Central Committee at Topeka during the session of the committee last week but it failed to reach the chairman when there and we have written to Topeka to have it forwarded here and will pubish in full next week.

But our friends can rely in the meantime on Hudson's fidelity to the principles enunciated in the Independent platform and to the people that nominated him, and that he will soon enter the canvass and make an able and honorable fight for the success of these principles and for the election of the Independent Reform ticket, State and National.—Fort Scott Pioneer.

A GOOD NOMINATION.

Hon. P. B. Maxson, our old associate in the land office has been nominated for State Senator from the counties of Linn and Greenwood. Mr. M. has large legislative experience, and is one of the best men in the State. He is likely to be elected without serious opposition a prospect that gives us infinite satisfaction.—Parsons Sun.

GENERAL NEWS.

The ship "Lonora," from San Francisco, was run into off Holy Head, by Spanish steamer, on the 5th instant, says a Liverpool dispatch, and both vessels sank. Only one life lost. total loss will aggregate a million dollars.

A dispatch from New York sent on Tuesday says: This morning about ten o'clock a fatal explosion occurred at the government works at Hell Gate, by which three men were killed outright and a number of others more or less wounded, some quite seriously. It appears that a number of men were employed on a barge fixing primers for the final explosion, when a premature explosion occurred.

The United States Attorney-General has issued full instructions to the United States Marshals, as to their duties in the coming election, to the effect that all citizens must be fully protected at registration and while voting, and also protected from any violence which may be threatened for having voted as they deemed proper. Special Deputy Marsha's are to be appointed only in cities of 20,000 inhabitants and upwards. In the discharge of duties Marshals can call upon all citizens, civil or military, in whatever service they may be, and no State law or officer can impede them.

The negro troubles in the south seem to be continued. The following telegram was received from Coushatta, September 4, from acting Gov. Autoine of Louisiana: Z. T. Webster, Clerk of the District Court, Parish of Red River, was waylaid and shot Sunday evening about five o'clock. Webster was wounded and his horse was killed. A special to the Democrat from Bastrop, La., says: On Friday last a courier from Island Dessiare announced that the negroes there were in arms. The citizens immediately armed, mounted and left for the scene. After scouting the best part of the forenoon, and find. ing no armed men, they returned. While on the way homeward three men were thrown out about 300 yards ahead as a guarc. While passing Ross Plan, nine miles south of Bastrop, they were suddenly fired upon by a band of negroes under cover. The three scouts immediately charged upon them, who fled, closely pursued by the men, and when they enjuried at a force the furitives. expected will be elected by a large ma-jority. The following resolutions were passed:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this

The following resolutions were the arrived at a fence, the fugitives turned and delivered another ineffective volley. The three men continued to fire from their revolvers, killing one and wounding four negroes. Two of the gentlemen, Nick Evans and his brother, are rich merchants of Bastrop, and the other is a large planter in the neighbor-hood. They were going from their place 4 miles east of Bastrop, to visit a sick neighbor named Gallagher, when they were waylaid and shot by a hidden party, with a shot-gun, loaded with buck shot. Evans fell immediately and died our candidate for governor was unauthorized and unwarranted, and proves them to be traitors to the cause, and we hereby call upon them to resign the poto be the assassin, worked on Evans' place, and had been discharged.

the front and was an eye-witness of the battle near Alexanitz on Friday. The battle commenced just as our party reached Alexanitz and was sustained uninterrupted for eleven hours and a half, and was waged on the ground which the Servians had made the very strongest in all this country. It was the decisive encounter long looked forward to, and was wanting in no feature that could impart a horrible grandeur to the struggle, on one side for supremacy and on the other for exist-ence. The first shot was fired under our eyes just as we had passed Rubovista, a small village of a few houses, about two miles this side of Alexanitz. The Turkish army appeared to be beginning their movement to turn the Servian right and cut off communication between Alexanitz. For some hours the battle was almost entirely be-tween the artillery. The Turks then reinforced their artillery with three more batteries, and the advance fire is becoming tremendous. The Servians make a fine struggle and bring up another battery but in spite of all their efforts, the Turks advance. In the meantime, the Turkish infantry are busy from Alexanitz. The Servian infantry and cavalry hurry out to meet their advance and the storm of the battle begins in earnest at half-past one o'clock. We see a dense mass of smoke and sheets of flame from the valley right before us and close in the northern defile. The conflagration is tre-mendous. The town of Suatna is on fire. The Servian troops make a precipitate retreat from it, but as good defense is kept up. The Turks advance under cover of their battery, now skirmishing, now with a rush. The Servians though they are falling back, have not as yet lost all heart their infantry resist, but with much trepidation; the batallions are evidently thinning. It is now past two o'clock, and for awhile the Servian artillery seems to be making ground, then the artillery on both sides becomes languid, when all at once there is another great fire, the village of great Adrouez is now in flames; this village is close to Silkowaz. Suatna is still burning, and The the air is full of vast flames and dense masses of smoke, and the thunder of cannon and incessant volleys of rifles. A perfect panic has set in among the Servians as they witness the steady advance of the enemy, and whole battallions are beginning to fly. The carnage is terrible on both sides, and the mainstreet of Alexanitz is crowded with wounded and mangled soldiers. The wounded are coming in on stretchers. A stampede from Alexanitz soon took place. For ten miles the road to Belgrade was an almost compact moving mass of carriages, wagons, horses and cattle, all going at full gallop and runing into each other every instant. When the high road became too crowded resort was had to fields, and through these the oxen dragged their wagonsor, as was the case in many instances, only the wooden yokes, the wagons having been left behind lest they might impede the more valuable beasts in their flight.

respondent of a London paper got to

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH. Produce Markets. ST. LOUIS, Sept. 5, 1876. CHICAGO, Sept. 5, 1876. CHICAGO, Sept. 5, 1876.

Flour. 4.25 @ 6.50
Wheat—No. 2 941@ 962
Corn 432@ 44
Oats 31 @ 31
Pork 15.674@15.70
Bulk Meats 55@ 84
Lard 8.80 @ 9.95

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 5, 1876.

 KANSAS CITY, Sept. 5, 1876.

 Wheat. No. 2, fall.
 1.02 @1.03

 Wheat, No. 3, red, fall.
 92 @ 95

 No. 4, fall,
 84 @ 85

 Corn No. 2 mixed
 34 @ 35

 Oats
 @

 Rye, No. 2.
 42 @ 43

 Live Stock Markets. ST. Louis, Sept. 5, 1876.

 Cattle—Native Butchers
 \$ 3.50@ 4.12

 Hogs—Snipping
 5.65@ 6.10

 Philadelphians
 6.45@ 6.50

 CHICAGO, Sept. 5, 1876. KANSAS CITY, Sept. 5, 1876. [Corrected for the SPIRIT OF KANSAS by Shough, Reynolds & Cusey, commission mer-chants, Kansas City.] chants, Kansas City.]

Extra native steers, 1300 to 1500 ... \$4.00@4.40

Prime do do 1200 ... 3.70@3.90

Fair do do 1000 ... 3.50@3.65

Native feeders, 1000 to 1,200 ... 3.00@3.50

Native steekers, 800 to 1,000 ... 3.75@3.95

 Native feeders, 1000 to 1,200
 0.000

 Native stockers, 800 to 1000
 2.756

 Light native and Texas, 600 to 850
 2.256

 Native cows, extra fat
 2.606

 Native cows, fair to good
 2.206

 2.006
 2.206

TERMS: 1.50 per year, in advance Advertisements, first insertion, one inch \$1.00 Each subsequent "" "50 The Spirit of Kansas has the largest circulation of any paper in the State. It also has a larger cir-culation than any two papers in this city.

City and Vicinity.

THE Reform County Committee are requested to meet at the court house, this city, Satur-TURNER SAMPSON, day, at 2 o'clock. Chairman.

WE return thanks to Mr. William Gibson for a huge watermelon. The boys of the SPIRIT got away with that melon in about two minutes and a half. Next.

"KICKING BIRD," Chief of the Par-son-sun tribe, celebrates every tenth year of his wedded life with a new baby. Married 20 yearsone girl 10 years old, and another sheboyagain ten days old.

THE fall trotting of the Lawrence Driving Park Association takes place at Akers' Stud Farm, adjoining the city of Lawrence, Sept. 13, 14 and 15. There will be some fine races. Go and see them.

The Handel and Haydn Society

Met at Conservatory Hall, Sept. 4th, pursu. ant to adjournment. The following officers for the ensuing year were elected: President, Hon. S. A. Riggs; Vice President, Dr. J. D. Patterson; Treasurer, Geo. Leis; Librarian, Prof. H. M. Cramer; Conductor, Prof. J. E. Bartlett; Assistant Conductor, Prof. Samuel Kimball, Secretary, Dr. J. F. Everhart. The Executive Eommittee consists of S. A. Riggs. Dr. J. D. Patterson, Prof. J. E. Bartlett, W, A. H. Harris, W. Frank March and J. T. Stev-

The society made a very attractive pro gramme for the season, and will no doubt sus tain their reputation, greatly adding to the enjoymeut of our music-loving community.

Personal.

W. W. NEVISON, Esq., went to Chicago, on

Tuesday MR. H. W. BAKER and wife left for the East Monday morning. JAMES F. LEGATE, of Leavenworth, adorned

our streets on Monday. GEO. LEIS has gone to see the Big Show

He will also yisit Boston before his return. LIEUT. GOVERNOR SALTER Was in the city

yesterday. He lett for the south on the noon WM. E. BARNES left for Philadelphia yesterday with a collection of Kansas products for

exhibition. MR. CHARLES A. FARIS, formerly of this of-

fice, returned on Saturday from an extended visit to the mountains.

Hon. S. N. Wood, the irrepressible, called on us yesterday. He made a Greenback speech in North Lawrence last night.

role of reporter, that he make a little better use of his ears, and less of his imagination. Jones informs your readers that "Mr. Gill's speech was mainly a defense of the Republican party, in support of its honesty. ability, general integrity," &c.

Now we call our audience to witness, and protest that we neither defended nor denounced the Republican party; neither did we pretend to touch upon the history of that or any other party. We have acted and been in sympathy with the Reform party from its first move up to the time of its embracing the Greenback platform; and we so stated in our speech at the meeting; and such we think is our reputation where we are known.

We opened our speech with the following proposition: Given, our country with its depreciated currency and disordered financehow shall we give true value to our currency, and restore order and confidence to our finan-

cial system. Our speech was an attempted comparison of two solutions proposed to this problem. The one solution presented in the Greenback Platform and Peter Cooper's open letter; the other solution in the hard money policy as portrayed in both Democratic and Republican

We argued the question per se without refer-

ence to party proclivities. Mr. Green followed in a carefully prepared speech, partizan in its character, with but little allusion to anything we had said; Mr. Green's showing up of the Republican party and his denunciation of the bondholders, was really surprising, considering his sudden conversion to the new light.

Now we freely admit that Mr. Green was enthusiastically applauded by an audience that was already in sympathy with his views. We pretend to none of his wit, glitter, nor surface eloquence; but as his speech was a written one, its publication will cause him but little labor. If he will condescend to publish it, and the Editor of the SPIRIT will grant us onefourth the space Mr. Green's speech will occupy for a reply, we will with pleasure leave a comparison of arguments to the good common sense of the reading community. VINLAND, Kan., Sept. 1st, 1876.

Howes' Great London-A perfect Panoply of Spiendor—its crowning Tri-umph, with new Faces, New Attrac-tions. Its Former Magnificence Totally Eclipsed by Recent Additions—This time one hundred times More Grand

time one hundred times More Grand than ever.

Howes' Circus now exhibiting on the Lake Park, commands respect. Its managers have made a successful attempt to cater to the best portion of the amusement public. They say, in their semi-humerous but intensely earnest way, that everything about their establishment is "strictly first-class and classical." So in a sense everything is. The street parade yesterday was pronounced by competent judges, who having grown gray in watching street parades, the finest thing of the kind ever seen in this city. The entertainment under the canve was noticeable for the rigid exclusion from it of everything approaching vulgarism. There was not a feature of the show that need have brought a blush to a maiden's cheek. One of the clowns, Ben Maginley, actually speaks the English language fluently, and the other two are never low or tiresome. All of them possess the rare merit of modesty. The best part of the show is the riding, some of which is wonderful. Mr. James Melville is the "daring" rider, his son, Frank, "the gracetul and accomplished" rider, and his little boy Alex "the phenominally interesting and cunning" rider. Then there are Mile. Dockrill, who rides four horses at once; her husband, R. H. Dockrill, a so-called character rider, and many others. A groupe of jumpers furnish another interesting part of the programme. They turn double somersaults over elephants, camels, hurdles, or anything else that happens to come handy. Two of them, Wm. H. Batchelder and Wm. Worland, perform the astonishing feat of jumping, with two somersaults, over five elephants and a camel, in a single leap. Much amusement is derived from a public illustration of the manner in which boys are taught to ride. The subject of instruction is tightly strapped in a leathern jerkin, and by meaus of a revolving cane is kept in pretty close proximity to the galloping horse. The sight of one of these boys sprawling in the sir, with all his extremeties moving at once, vainly clutching at the flying steed, is not to Howes' Circus now exhibiting on the Lake

CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

THIS GREAT INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, DESIGNED TO COMMEMORATE THE ONE HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE, OPENED MAY 10th, AND WILL CLOSE NOVEMBER 10th, 1876. All the Nations of the world and all the States and Territories of the Union are participating in this wonderful demonstration, bringing together the most comprehensive collection of art treasures, mechanical inventions scientific discoveries, manufacturinventions, scientific discoveries, manufactur-ing achievements, mineral specimens, and ag-ricultural products ever exhibited. The grounds devoted to the Exhibition are stuated grounds devoted to the Exhibition are situated on the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad and embrace four hundred and fifty acres of Fairmount Park, all highly improved and ornamented, on which are erected the largest buildings ever constructed,—five of these covering an area of fifty acres and costing \$5,000,000. The total number of buildings erected for the purposes of the Exhibition is near two hundred. During the thirty days immediately following the opening of the Exhibition a million and a quarter of people visited it.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD THE GREAT TRUNK LINE

Fast Mail Route of the United States, ED. SPIRIT:—In your last issue there appears a report, signed by W. Jones, of a "Grenback" meeting held on Friday, the 25th, at Vinland. There is some curiosity in our community as to who Wm. Jones is. No one to make the service of the researce of the expense o community as to who Wm. Jones is. No one seems to have been aware of his presence or to have the honor of an acquaintanceship with a gentleman of that name in our community.

Now we beg leave to advise the gentleman whose name is Jones, (if there is a Jones) that hereafter should he be ambitious to play the role of reporter, that he make a little better use to fee of reporter, that he make a little better use to design and the Exhibition,—a convenience of the greatest value to visitors, and afforded exclusively by the Penns Ivania Railroad, which is THE ONLY LINE RUNNING DIRECT TO THE CENTENNIAL BUILDINGS. Excursion trains will also stop at the Encampment of the Patrons of Husbandry, at Elm Station on this road.

CULTIVATORS,

Deere, Moline, Plows and Harrows,

SECTIONS AND BRASS BOXES for various kinds of Machinery,

this road.

The Pennsylvania Railroad is the grandest railway organization in the world. It controls seven thousand miles of roadway, forming continuous lines to Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore and Washington, over which luxurious day and night cars are run from Chicago, St. Louis, Louisville, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Columbus, Toledo, Cleveland and Erie, without change.

change. Its main line is laid with double and third tracks of heavy steel rails upon a deep bed of broken stone ballast, and its bridges are all of iron or stone. Its passenger trains are equipped with every known improvement for comiort and safety, and are run at faster speed for greater distances than the trains of any line on the continent. The Company has largely increased its equipment for Centennial travel, and will be prepared to build in its own shops locomotives and passenger cars at short notice sufficient to fully accommodate any extra demand. The unequaled resources at the command of the Company guarantee the most perfect accommodations for all its patrons during the Centennial Exhibition. Its main line is laid with double and third

tions for all its patrons during the Exhibition.

THE MAGNIFICENT SCENERY for which the Pennsylvania Railroad is so justly celebrated presents to the traveler over its perfect roadway an ever-changing panorama of river, mountain, and landscape views unequaled in America.

THE EATING-STATIONS on this line are unsurpassed. Meals will be furnished at suitable hours and ample time allowed for enjoying

them.

EXCURSION TICKETS, at reduced rates, will be sold at all principal Railroad Ticket Offices in the West, Northwest, and Southwest.

BE SURE THAT YOUR TICKETS READ via the Great Pennsylvania Route to the Centennial. FRANK THOMSON,
General Manager.

D. M. BOYD, Jr.,
Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

WAKEFIELD'S Wine Bitters. This is a Strengthening and Blood Purifying remedy, adapted to persons who are weak or debilitated, whether from sickness, biliousness, deficiency of appetite, or impurity of the blood. It should be in every house. For sale by all druggests.

CASTORIA IS CERTAIN to operate. It does not nauseate or gripe like castor oil, but is pleasant to take, digests the food regulates the bowels, cures wind colic, expels worms, and causes natural sleep. It is equally adapted to adults and infants. It contains neither mineral, morphine nor alchohol. Children teething may have health, and mothers find rest, if they use Castoria.

A HEAVY stock of paints, strictly pure white lead, castor oil, lard oil, linseed oil and brushes to be sold close for cash at Leis' Drug Store.

NOTICE TO PATRONS AND OTHERS.—All persons visiting Philadelphia and wishing to find our store, will please look for the large Street Clock, keeping correct time, hanging just over our doorway, at number 518, Market Street, lettered above it "Bennett & Co.," and below it "Tower Hall." Enter just under the clock—this is our only Market Street entrance. If told elsewhere "this is Tower Hall," do not believe it—look for the clock, go in just under it. There are others selling clothing at presentin our city, who constantly represent their stores to be ours. We have seen Patrons and others, who have been victimized by inferior goods at high prices, in this way. Be Careful to look for the Clock—enter nowhere else.

We should like all Patrons who visit Philadelphia to call on us, whether they wish to purchase or not. They can, if they desire, have their measure taken, which will be kept on record, and can then order goods from samples we will send at any time, which will be warranted to fit exactly. We shall at all times be happy to show goods and explain our mode of doing business. From the tower of our Building, one of the finest views of the city, especially of Market Street—from river to river—can be had, it is open to the public at all times.

BENNETT & CO.,

times. **DEPENDED**

BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, CLOTHING BAZAAR, NO. 518 MARKET STREET, Where the Large Clock is OVER THE DOORWAY.

EDITOR SPIRIT OF KANSAS:-You are hereby authorized and requested to announce me as an Independent Candidate for Judge of the Fourth Judicial District of Kansas.

32tf WM. HENRY MAXWELL.

OTTAWA, Kas., August 4th, 1876.

For sale for cash, or trade for new corn of wheat, fine Berkshire sows with from five to nine pigs each. Prices ranging from \$15 to \$30, according to size of sow and number of pigs.

REUBEN RANDALL.

36-3t 21-2 miles N. W. of Lawrence.

1 HAVE for sale, at 50 cents per hundred, strawberries of the following varieties: Wilson's Albany, and Green Prolific. For the fall of 1876. Address, JOSEPH SAVAGE, Lawrence, Kansas.

THE CENTAUR LINIMENTS have created revolution in remedies for rheumatism, pains, sprains, swellings, burns, scalds, stings, &c. The white Liniment is for the buman lamity, and the Yellow Liniment is for horses. They are certain, handy and cheap.

WHALE-OIL SOAP is pronounced the farmer's trieud, because it destroys the parasites of fruit trees and plants. It is the enemy of borers and worms that destroy trees. Grubs flee from it and flees disappear as if by magic. It is for sale at Leis' drug store. Farmers, buy it. buy it.

To cure the bite of chiggers and to keep them off at a proper distance, call at Leis' drug store, where you can find a sure and safe remedy for

PHILLIP RHEINSCHILD,

No. 141 Massachusetts Street. First door north of State Bank

GENERAL DEALER IN

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

WAGONS,

BUFFALO PITTS THRESHERS,

Wm. A. Wood's Mowers and Reapers,

NEW MANNY MACHINE, Deere and Garden City

REVOLVING AND SULKY HAY RAKES,

Dealer in a general assortment

-OF-

HARDWARE, PUMPS, &C. ED. MOORE.

NEWS DEALER & STATIONER!

DEALER IN

Blank Books, Fancy Box Stationery, Playing Cards, Games and Notions of all kinds. Eastern Dailies and Weeklies constantly being received. Papers and Magazines supplied at publisher's rates, and sent to any part of the country.

ED. MOORE'S News Depot, under Eldridge House Lawrence Kansas. House, Lawrence, Kansas.

\$50 to \$200 A MONTH FOR AGENTS UNIVERSAL HISTORY. The great interest in all nations and in our own thrilling history of 100 years, makes this book sell faster than any other. 3 books in one, beautifully illustrated. Low price, quick sales, extra terms. Send for circular. J. C. McCURDY & CO., St. Louis, Missouri,

SHERIFF'S SALE. State of Kansas, Douglas County, ss.
In the District Court, Fourth Judicial District.
sitting in and for Douglas County, Kansas.
The Missouri Valley Life Insurance Company,
plaintiff, vs. H. W. Cole and Ella Cole, defendants.

SHERIFF'S SALE State of Kansas, Douglas County, ss.

In the District Court, Fourth Judicial District, sitting in and for Douglas county, Kas. The State Bank, plaintiff, vs. Charles W. Adams et al., defendants.

ams et al., defendants.

Note: An EXECUTION TO Medicial District Court, in and for Douglas county, State of Mansas, in the above entitled case, I will, on Monday, the 9th day of October, A. D. 1876,

Monday, the 9th day of October, A. D.

1876.

At 10'clock p. m. of said day, at the front door of the court house in the city of Lawrence, county of Douglas, State of Kansas, offer for sale, at public auction, to the highest and best bidder, for cash in hand, all the right. title and interest whatsoever of the said Charles W. Adams and Mary E. Lane, and each of them in and to the following described premises, to wit: Commencing eighty (80) feet due south of the southeast corner of block number sixteen (16), in Lane place addition, Douglas county, Kansas, thence running south two hundred (200) feet, thence west one hundred and seventeen (117) feet, thence south one hundred (100) feet, thence os onth one hundred (100) feet, thence on the hundred [300] feet to an extension of the south line of Warren street, in the city of Lawrence, thence east with said south line of Warren street, extended two hundred and flity [250] feet, to the place of beginning; appraised at hree hundred and thirty [4330] dollars. Also commencing eighty [80] feet due south of the southwest corner of block number ten [19], in Lane's second addition to the city of Lawrence, in said county and State, thence running south about four hundred and thirty [430] feet to the intersection of the south line of the northeast quarter of section thirty-six [36], township number twelve [12], of range number nineteen [19], thence west about eleven hundred and thirty [110] feet to the intersection of the east line of a pi-ce of land sold to Wesley H. Duncan by deed, dated October 5, 1868, thence running north about four hundred and thirty [130] feet to the intersection of south side of Berkley street, extended west from the city of Lawrence, thence east to the place of beginning, excepting from said last described piece of land, a piece of land seventy-five [73] feet by two hundred and fifty [250] feet, conveyed to H. M. Simpson by deed, dated March 22, 1873; appraised at eleven hundred [310] dollars. Said premises to be sold to satisfy said execution.

Given

36-5t Sheriff of Douglas County, Kas. J. W. Johnston, Attorney for Plaintia.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

State of Kansas, Douglas county, ss. the District Court, Fourth Judicial District, sitting in and for Douglas county, Kansas.

Charles Alden, plaintiff, vs. Susan J. Searle et PY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER OF SALE, TO me directed, and issued out of the Fourth Judicial District Court, in and for Douglas county, State of Kansas, in the above entitled case, I will, on

Monday, the 18th day of September, A.D. 1876,

Monday, the 18th day of September, A.D.

1876,

At two (2) o'clock p. m. of said day, at the front door of the court house, in the city of Lawrence, county of Donglas, State of Kansais, offer for sale, at public auction to the highest and best bidder, for cash in hand, all the right, title and interest whatsoever of the said Susan J. Searle, A. D. Searle, P. S. Allen and P. R. Allen, partners under the name and style of Allen Bros., Kansas Midland Railroad Company, and each of them in and to the following described premises, to wit: Commencing at a point on the Kansas river where the north line of reserve number two (2) strikes said river, thence west on the north line of reserve number two (2) to the north-west corner of said reserve, thence due north thirty-nine (39) feet, thence on the arc of a circle described from a point sixty-one (61) feet due west, to the northwest to a point where said are strikes the range line, between range nineteen (19) and twenty (20), thence north on said range line to the Kansas river, thence down said river to the place of beginning, containing two (2) acres more or less, excepting from the operation of said mortgage and of this judgment, and from the property to be sold, the following property of the Kansas Midland Railway Company, viz.: A strip of land being fifty (50) fee: wide on each side of the centre line of said company's railway track, through said premises, as the said track is now surveyed and constructed, in Douglas county, Kansas; appraise at at eight hundred (\$600) dollars. Said premises to be sold to satisfy said order of sale.

Given under my hand at my office in the city of Lawrence, this, the 16th day of August, 1876.

33-5w Sheriff of Douglas county, Kansas, J. W. Johnston, Attorney for Plaintiff.

SHERIFF'S SALE. State of Kansas, Douglas County, ss.

In the District Court, Fourth Judicial District, sitting in and for Douglas county, Kan. John D. Sargent, administrator, Plaintiff, vs. B. P. Pearson et al., defendants.

BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER OF SALE, TO me directed, and issued out of the Fourth Judicial District Court, in and for Douglas county, State of Kansas, in the above entitled case, I will,

Monday, the 25th day of September, A.D.

Monday, the 25th day of September, A.D.

1876,

At (2) o'clock p. m., of said day, at the front door of the Court House in the city of Lawrence, County of Douglas, State of Kansas, offer for sale at public auction, to the highest and best bidder for cash in hand, all the right, title and interest whatsoever of the said B. P. Pearson, Abbey D. Pearson, his wife, Lucy Pearson, and Dana Pearson, minor heirs of Edmund Pearson deceased, and each of them in and to the following described premises, to wit: Lot number eight (8) in northwest quarter of section number thirty-three (33), in township number twelve (12), of range number twenty (20), containing 364-100 acres, in Douglas county, Kansas; appraised at seven hundred and forty (\$740) dollars. Also lot number seven (7), in northwest quarter of section number thirty-three (33), in township number twelve (12), of range number twenty (20), containing 363 acres in Douglas county, Kansas; appraised at ten hundred and sixty (\$1060) dollars. Said premises to be sold to satisfy said order of sale.

Given under my hand at my office, in the city of Lawrence, this the 24th day of August, 1876.

H. S. CLARKE, Sheriff of Douglas county, Kansas.

Joseph E. Riggs, Attorney for Plaintiff. 34-5t.

SHERIFF'S SALE. State of Kansas, Douglas county, 88, In the District Court, Fourth Judicial District, sitting in and for Douglas county, Kansas.

The Union Building and Saving Association of awrence, plaintiff, vs. Henry W. Klemp et al., BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER OF SALE TO me directed, and issued out of the Fourth Judicial District Court, in and for Douglas county, State of Kansas, in the above entitled case, I will, on

plaintiff, vs. H. W. Cole and Ella Cole, defendants.

By VIRTUE OF AN ORDER OF SALE TO ME directed, and issued out of the Fourth Judicial District Court, in and for the County of Douglas, State of Kansas, in the above entitled case, I will on 1876.

Monday, the 18th day of Septomber, A.D. 1876.

At one (1) o'clock p. m. of said day, at the front door of the court house in the city of Lawrence, county of Douglas, State of Kansas, offer for sale at public auction, to the highest and best bidder for cash in hand, all the right, title and interest whatsoever of the said Henry W. Cole and Ella Cole and each of them in and to the following described premises, to wit: The east one-half of the southwest quarter of section ten (10), township thirteen (18), range nineteen (19), containing eighty (80) acres in the county of Douglas, State of Kansas, with tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereto belonging; appraised at two hundred and forty (81240) dollars. Said premises to be sold to satisfy said order of sale.

Given under my hand at my office, in the city of Lawrence, this, the 14th day of August, 1876.

H. S. CLARKE,

33-5t Sheriff Douglas county, Kansas.

T. A. Hurd, Attorney for Plaintiff.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

State of Kansas, Douglas County, ss. In the District Court, Fourth Judicial District, sitting in and for Douglas County, Kansas. E. P. Hammond, plaintiff, vs. H. W. Hatch et

BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER OF SALE, TO me directed, and issued out of the Fourth Judicial District Court, in and for Douglas county, State of Kansas, in the above entitled case, I will,

Monday, the 15th day of September, A.D. 1876,

Monday, the 18th day of September, A.D.

1876.

At 1 o'clock p. m: of said day, at the front door of the court house in the city of Lawrence, county of Douglas, State of Kansas, offer for sale at public auction, to the highest and best bidder, for cash in hand, all the right, title and interest whatsoever of the said H.D. Hatch, Ann D. Hatch, S.N. Simpson and R. W. Taylor, and each of them in and to the following desorbed premises, to wit: Beginning at the southwest corner of lot number sixteen (16), on Massachusetts street, in the city of Lawrence, Douglas county, State of Kansas, thence north thirty (30) feet, along the east line of said street, thence east one hundred and seventeen (117) feet, to the east line of said lot, thence south thirty (30) feet, to the south line of said lot one hundred and seventeen (117) feet to the place of beginning; appraised at two thousand five hundred (\$2000) dollars. Said premises to be sold to satisfy said order of sale.

Given under my hand, at my office in the city of Lawrence, this, the 17th day of August, 1876.

S. Clarke,

33-5t Sheriff of Douglas County, Kansas.

James M. Hendry, Attorney for Plaintiff.

Charles M. Conroy and Lenora A. Conroy, his wife, will take notice that on the 1st day of September, A. D. 1876, Jacob Hang brought suit and filed his petition in the office of the Clerk of the District Court, within and for the county of Douglas, in the State of Kansas, as plaintiff against said Charles M. Conroy and Lenora A. Conroy and H. D. Whitman as defendants; said suit being brought to foreclose a mortgage given by said Charles M. Conroy and Lenora A. Conroy to said Jacob Haag, dated August 27, 1872, on the following described premises in Douglas county, Kansas, to wit: That part of lot number 3 on Delaware street lying east of the east line of the city of Lawrence, described as follows: Beginning at a point 133 feet east of the northwest corner of lot number 16, on Pennsylvania street, in the city of Lawrence, thence west 117 feet, thence north 50 feet to the place of beginning, excepting so much thereof as ties west of the east line of the city of Lawrence, as said city is laid out on the plat thereof of record in the office of Register of Deeds, said county; said mortgage being given to secure a note of same date for \$300, payable in one year from its date with interest at 12 per cent. per annum, interest payable semi-annually, 12 per cent. on semi-annual interest from due, all of which is alleged in said petition. Judgment is claimed in said suit against Charles M. Conroy for \$372, with interest on \$18.00 from August 27, 1876, and interest on \$18.00 from February 27, 1876, and interest on \$18.00 from August 27, 1876, and interest on \$18.00 from August 27, 1876, and interest on \$18.00 from February 27, 1876, and interest on \$18.00 from February 27, 1876, or forty dollars attorney's fee for foreclosure, for \$30.03 taxes paid on said lands by plaintiff and costs and also for an order of sale of the defendants above named; and said Charles M. Conroy and Lenora A. Conroy are hereby notified that they must appear and answer said petition, on or before October 20th, A. D. 1876, or judgment and decree will PUBLICATION NOTICE.

ALBERT KNITTLE, Attorney for Plaintiff.

Publication of Summons. District Court, Douglas county, Kansas.

District Court, Douglas county, Kansas.

To James F. Moore. You are hereby notified that you have been sued by H. L. Ward, in the District Court of Douglas county, Kansas, and that he filled his petition in said court against you on the 21st day of August, A. D. 1876, the object and prayer of which is to obtain a judgment against you for the sum of five hundred and sixty-two and fity one-hundredths dollars, with the interest thereon at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum from the 15th day of August, A. D. 1876, according to the terms of a certain promissory note, dated on the 2nd day of August, A. D. 1876, executed by you to the said H. L. Ward, with interest notes attached for the amount and interest above stated. The said H. L. Ward also claims in said petition the further sum of sixty dollars as an attorney's tes for the foreclosure of a certain mortgage, executed by you to the said H. L. Ward, dated on the 2nd day of August, A. D. 1875, on the following described lands and tenements, to secure the payment of, said note with the interest thereon, to wit: The west half of the northeast quarter of section thirty-six (36), in township eleven (11), south of range seventeen (17) east 6th p. m., containing eighty acres more or less, in Douglas county, State of Kansas; and praying that said lands and tenements may be decreed to be sold and the proceeds of said sale applied in payment of whatever judgment the said H. L. Ward may recover against you. And you are further notified that you must appear and answer said petition on or before the 5th day of October, A. D. 1876, or the same will be taken as confessed and judgment rendered for the amounts as above stated, and the lands and tenements will be decreed to be sold and the proceeds of said sale applied to the payment of said judgment, and you be barred and foreclosed of all right, title or interest in and to the said mortgaged premises. HAMPTON & BORGHOLTHAUS, 34-3W Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Probate Court, Douglas county, State of Kansas.

Probate Court, Douglas county, State of Kansas.

By virtue of an order of sale made by said court on the 22d day of March, A. D. 1872, and by a supplemental order made by said court, on the 21st day of July, A. D. 1876, I, as administratrix of the estate of Thomas Banks, deceased, will, on Saturday, the 16th day of September, A. D. 1876, at two (2) o'clock p. m. of said day, at the front door of the court house in the city of Lawrence, county of Douglas, State of Kansas, offer for sale and sell to the highest and best bidder, for cash in hand the following described real estate, to wit. The north half of the southwest quarter of section number twenty-four (24), in township number fourteen (14), of range number eighteen (18), in Douglas county, State of Kansas, to pay the debts of said estate.

Administratrix of the estate of Thomas Banks, deceased. Probate Court, Douglas county, State of Kansas.

Attachment Notice.

In Justice Court, before Geo. W. Smith, Justice of the Peace, Lawrence township Douglas county, Kansas. W. A. Walter vs., James Cole, Paul W. Rote and Jacob Fisher.

and Jacob Fisher.

To Jacob Fisher, defendant. You are hereby notified that Geo. W. Smith, a Justice of the Peace, in and for Lawrence township, Douglas county, State of Kansas, did, on the 18th day of August, A. D. 1876, issue an attachment against you in the above entitled action for the sum of sixty-four (864.00) dollars, and that said cause will be heard before said Justice on the 28th day of September, A. D. 1876, at 9 o'clock a. m.

HAMPTON & BORGHOLTHAUS,

84-8W

Attorneys for Plaintiff.

District Court, Douglas County, Kansas. District Court, Douglas County, Kansas.

D. W. C. Clapp vs. John Speer et al.

To William Speer, uon-resident. You are hereby notified that the plaintiff in the above action, did, at the April term, 1876, of said court, suggest the death of the defendant, Elizabeth D. Speer, and obtain a conditional order of revivor therein against you and her other legal heirs and representatives, and you are further notified that unless you appear, on or before the 4th day of October, A. D. 1876, and show cause why said action shall not be revived, the same will be, and stand revived as against you.

HAMPTON & BORGHOLTHAUS,

85-3w Hampton & Borgholthaus, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Notice is hereby given to all persons interested in the estate of A. J. Smith, deceased, that I will make a final settlement of said estate, with the Probate Court of Douglas county, on Wednesday, October 4, 1876, at 10 o'clock a. m.

WM. CRUTCHEFIELD,

38-4w

Horticultural Department.

Grapes as Food.

We have on former occasions referred to the value of fruit as articles of diet. both in health and sickness. Grapes may deservedly claim high rank among the fruits in this respect. They contain a considerable amount of hydrocarbonaceous matter, together with potassium salts—a combination which does not tend to irritate, but, on the which is consequently used with advantage even in dyspepsia. According to Dr. Hartsen, of Cannes, France, who has recently contributed an article on the subject to a foreign medical Journal, the organic acid in the grape, especially tartaric acid, deserve more consideration than they generally receive. Their nutritive value has, he thinks, been much underrated. It is known that they are changed to carbonic acid in the blood, and possibly careful research may show that they are convertible into fats. Dr. Hartsen thinks that they should be ranked with the carbonydrates as food. They have the carbo-hydrates as food. They have been found a valuable diet in fever, and tency of a thick pulp. Introduce into

and the general hygenic discipline adopted. The advantage does not wholly consist in the fact that so many pounds of grapes are eaten daily, but upon a piece of iron, a knife blade, for partly in the fact that other less healthings are not eaten; and pure air and exercise are also important element in the curative treatment. But after giving all due weight to these allied influences we must allow no small ied influences we must allow no small fraction of the blood, the tannate of iron is formed, which is black. If you mix it with fresh human blood, it forms with the iron of the blood, the tannate of iron is formed, which is black. If you mix it with fresh human blood, it forms with the iron of the blood, the tannate of iron is formed, which is black. If you mix it with fresh human blood, it forms fraction of the beneficial result to

grapes. We rejoice, therefore, at the increastry, and hope to see it go on extending wherever soil and climate permit. Let every man who can do it plant a Cen-tennial grape vine, or a score of vines, besides the "Centennial tree," which the papers have been advising him to set out. He can eat the fruit of the

As the extensive appearance of this disease the present season is attracting of drinking strong tea. Are they not much attention, and as we have been dark colored and leather-skinned? engaged in the cultivation of the fruit. When young they were fair complex-for some thirty-five years, and as we have a number of trees affected more or much attention, and as we have been less at this time, with your permission we will give a short opinion of the cause at this time.

Be it remembered that the past winter was an unusually warm one, as was also the month of March. Both peaches and pears began to bloom here in January and continued to do so from time to time up to the first of April, making young shoots two and three inches in length. On the 18th and 19th of April we had a severe frost with the mercu-ry down to thirty degrees, which killed all the fruits and shoots. Here originated the frozen sap-blight which is sweeping over the land at this time; the cause occurring in the spring, in-

As the warm, weather during the winter and early spring extended over most of the States, and the frosts mentioned were co-extensive, we are as a natural consequence having an unusual FINE HARNESS SPECIALTY. amount of the malady.

For a few years past our trees have grown in grass land and have generally escaped the blight; but as the cause now has occurred in the spring, we too have our share of blight, for the reason that it is the early growth instead of the fall growth which has furnished the virus or poison, which is affecting our frees at the present time.—J. V. B. in Endorsed by Lyon County Council. Germantown Telegraph.

Spinage.

One of the best spring vegetables is spinage. It is very hardy, and before the snow is gone it gives us an agreeable taste of the coming vegetables. It requires like the turnip rich ground to do very well. It is best to sow it broadcast, raking it in when sown, and, if possible in a garden relling it. It broadcast, raking it in when sown, and, if possible in a garden, rolling it. It will soon come up, and reach some considerable size before frost. When frost comes the spinage bed should be covered with straw, or some other litter, keeping it down with poles. The plant is hardy enough without this protection; but as the object is early regetables, the earliness is assisted by this covering. There is at least two weeks of difference in the value of a crop coverdifference in the value of a crop covered, and one left to take its chances. The covering need not be deep. It may be laid over so that the earth can be seen here and there through it. If the heaviest of the sun is shut out, that is heaviest of the sun is shut out, that is all that is wanted; for it is the sun in winter pouring its rays on the frost covered plants that seems to do the harm, so it is as much the shade as the straw that brings the benefit.

By sowing the latter part of this month or the first week in September

it will produce an autumn crop; but for spring use it should be sown the latter part of September or the first week in October.—Germantown Tele.

Now is the time to study methods for preparing young trees against the raids of the rabbit during the winter.

The Household.

SPONGE CAKE. Take two cups sugar, two of flour, seven eggs, one-half teaspoonful soda, one of cream tartar or the juice of one lemon.

JELLIED GRAPES.-Cook one-half pint of rice half an hour in three half pints of water; strain three pints of cooked Isabella or Concord grapes; add them to the rice; cook another half hour; sweeten to taste, and serve cold in a glass dish.

SWEEPING CARPETS.—If brooms are wet in boiling suds once a week, they will become very tough, will not cut a carpet, but last much longer and al-ways sweep like a new broom. A hand-ful or so of salt sprinkled on the carpet

the carbo-hydrates as food. They have been found a valuable diet in fever, and the success of the "grape cures" in the Tyrol and other parts of Europe appears to show they are positively beneficial in other diseases.

No doubt the good results of a residence at these establishments are in a manner of the contents into a jug, and fill your tumblers as often as needed. This No doubt the good results of a residence at these establishments are in a measure to be ascribed to the climate makes a very agreeable drink in sum-

of iron. Take human skin and let i grapes.

We rejoice, therefore, at the increased cultivation of the vine in the counber that the liquids which enter the stomach are rapidly absorbed by the veins and absorbents of the stomach, and enter into the circulation and are thrown out of the system by the per spiration of the skin, respiration, and kidneys, it is probable that a drink so common as tea and so abundantly used former sooner than he can sit under the shade of the latter, and his children will have some effect. Can it be possible that tannin, introduced with so much liquor-producing perspiration, will have no effect on the skin? Look at the tea-drinkers of Russia, the Chinese, and the old women of America, the control of the habit. who have so long continued the habit

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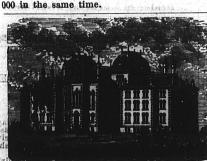
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Farm and Stock.

Facts Concerning the Crops.

and yield of grain crops throughout has no enemies, and is readily converted into the same for market the country this year, we feel safe in dried and pressed in packages suitable saying to our readers that we in Kansas who have borne the reputation in va-rious eastern and southern States dur-cheaply constructed. It is raised in rious eastern and southern States during the last few years, of inhabiting a territory which is afflicted each year raise it in Massachusetts sow the seed worth about \$500 per acre. Those who raise it in Massachusetts sow the seed in rows 15 inches apart, and use about five pounds of seed to the acre. There are several other sweet herbs which could be raised, but which are not extensively used as roseweed and sage, but which could be added to an herb garbating that in no other State in the Union has there been such bountiful crops this year; and we have not only been blessed with an abundance of everything produced from the soil but erything produced from the soil but acre or two, devoting large care to it, the greater portion of our articles are with the hope of ample returns. By of a superior quality.

A writer to the Germantown Telemakes a plain and honest statement relative to the grain crop in his and other States, in about the following remarks. He says:

Enough is now known to warrant us in saying that the grain crops this sea-

The partial failure of the grain crops here will cause still duller times than we are now having and those who have made grain raising a special-ty, will feel their loss severely. * * What I have here stated in regard to

the condition of the crops in this locality, will also apply correctly to large portions of Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota, from which I have reliable information. The same general causes have produced like results, with only slight variations, modified by the different qualities of the soil and manner of cultivation. In some localities certain infect depredations have been the state of the soil and th

by the writer; the winter wheat, he by the writer; the winter wheat, he states, fared better in some localities, be taken not to arouse the will to obstiand is a tolerable yield; corn and fruit nacy. The legitimate and proper use just fair.

Now we do not arrange our remarks in this manner for the purpose of casting reflections on other territory, but
simply to show those persons who have been mislead into believing that Kansas is fit for nothing but a herding ground that they are very much mistaken; in fact, we desire them to understand that the average crops in Kansas are, to say the least, in advance of any locality they may find in hunting the country over.

What Can I Do?

Some weeks since, a lady of Des Moines inquired of us what she could do with an acre of ground. At the time, we made some suggestions. But there are other profitable industries. The cultivation of sweet and bitter herbs cultivation of sweet and bitter herbs has been profitable in various locations, when conducted with science and judg-ment. By commencing the business slowly and carefully, and obtaining the most reliable information on the sub-

tanic name is Artemesia absinthium, from whence cometh the foul French beverage absintha. Wornwood grows to perfection in Iowa soil, seasily propagated, and has a standard position in the market. In can either be cut and dried and pressed in ounce packages for the retail market.

heretofore has never exceeded the demand. It enters largely into the culinary department of most households. Basing our knowledge upon the numerous reports continually coming to our notice concerning the condition

The botanists call it salvies, which means "in good health," and for that reason that it is considered good for many diseases. It is easy of culture, ed into shape for market. Lately it is for retail trade. A hand press is all going to a well stocked drug store, one would be astonished at the number of herbs, which could be raised among graph from northwestern Illinois, us, to be found in the stock of drugs and medicines.—Iowa Register.

Remedy for Foot Disease in Sheep

Veterinary Surgeon Felizet draws attention to the continued success attending the employment of caustic lime for the foot disease in sheep. It son will fall far below an average in is very laborious to touch the feet of a both quantity and quality. The season numerous flock of sheep with the usual has been unpropitious throughout, with astringents — solutions of copperas, only favorable spells now and then of white vitrol, calcined alum, or spirits short duration. Commencing with the past mild, wet winter, with very little snow and freezing, the ground was in poor condition for receiving the seed, two wide. Make a well-trodden floor; and owing to the wet weather the farm-ers could do no work in their fields the enclosure, so as to secure the uniuntil the 17th of April, at which time form depth of nine inches towards the seeding began, being some two or three weeks later than the usual time of beginning. The weather then proved over the bottom two cwt. of quickfavorable until the 4th of May, during lime, covering all with a dozen bunwhich time most of the spring wheat, dles of the refuse fodder from the rack, barley and oats were sown. Cornso as to form a carpet. Drive the planting commenced here on or about sheep into this foot-path, one hundred the 9th of May and lasted until about at a time, and compel them to well the 26th of the month. The soil did not pass and repass from one end to the Barley and oats are quite poor; ing the caustic solution to enter the spring wheat was killed or blighted nails. The bath must be made entirely during the extremely hot weather. carbonic acid, loses its causticity. It is a common practice to wet the straw intended for thatching purposes with a solution of quick-lime; the straw becomes thus more durable, incombustible, along with possessing sanitary ad-

Whipping Horses Dangerous.

I would caution those who train horses worse than others. Here the chinchbugs have done much damage; In Iowa
and Minnesota the Hessian fly has preyed heavily upon the wheat; and in the
regions of northwestern Iowa and
southwestern Minnesota, the terrible
grasshoppers have recently been on the
rampage again.

or otherwise rousing and stimulating
the passions, and then, from necessity,
crushing the will through which resistance is prompted. No mistake can be
greater than this, and there is nothing
that so fully exhibits the ability, judgment and skill of the real horseman as
the care displayed in winning instead of
repelling the action of the mind. Al-Much more of this same kind was told, though it may be necessary to use the whip sometimes it should be always apof the whip is calculated to operate on the sense of fear almost entirely. The affectionate and better nature must be child, but if only the passions are excited, the effect is depraying and injurious. This is a vital principle, and can be disregarded in the management of sensitive and courageous horses only at the risk of spoiling them. I have known many horses of a gentle character to be spoiled by whipping once, and one horse that was made vicious by being struck with a whip while standing in his stall.—Pro-fessor Fowler.

Export of Grain.

The Boston Avertiser says there never has been a time when the export of grain from that port was so large as at present. One firm is loading nine vessels with corn, comprising two hun-dred and thirty thousand bushels, for Europe, and the total amount of corn being loaded for the foreign market is four hundred thousand bushels. A ves sel has been recently chartered to load

the market. In can either be cut and dried and pressed in ounce packages for the retail market, or it can be pressed in large bales for the manufacturers of absintha, or it can be converted into wormwood oil, in which case its bulk is condensed into its weight in silver in value. There need be no loss in raising this bitter herb. It will keep an indefinite time, and the demand for it is increasing.

Sheep and Wool.

A. E. Perkins, of Pomfret, Vermont, states that according to the most reliable authority he could obtain, the present number of sheep in the United States is about 37,000,000, yielding the annual clip of wool at 150,000,000 bs. The number of sheep slaughtered for mutton yearly is about 7,000,000. The capital invested in sheep and sheep husbandry in the United States is over \$250,000,000. The annual product of these sheep is about \$90,000,000.



"Harry, give me a bite of your apple?" said one little fellow to another. "No," refused Harry, cating away rapidly. "You wouldn't like this; it is a cooking apple it is a cooking apple— and I never give a fellow a bite of a cooking ap-

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kind is known to all those who have seen its astonishing effects.

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require an abundance of nutritious food, not to Cows require an administrative control of make them fat, but to keep up a regular secretion of make them fat, but to keep up a regular secretion of make them fat, but to keep up a regular secretion of make them fat, but to keep up a regular secretion of Leis? Condition Powder the flow of milk is greatly increased, and quality vastly increased, and quality vastly increased. All gross humons and impurites of the biood are at once removed. For Sore tests, apply Leis? Chemiscal Healing Salve—will heal in one or two applications. Your Calves also require an alterative aperient and stimulant. Using this Powder will expel all grub worms, with which young stock are infested in the spring of the year; promotes fattening, prevents scouring. &c.



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McCurdy Bros. 126 Massachusetts street, Lawrence, Kansas, are not to be driven to a back seat by hard times or it scarcity of money. Mr. P. McCurdy has just returned from the East, where he visited all the leading establishments. He purchased goods in larger lots, and at prices that will enable the house in Lawrence to offer inducements to the trade and to retail purchasers, which the people of Kansas have never before enjoyed. Their goods are beginning to arrive, and will continue to do so. They now have in stock an assortment of men's women's boys' misses' and childrens's boots and shoes of the best manufacture, and which they can and will sell at the very bottom prices.

Their manufacturing department is complete in all its branches, and they intend to make their custom work commend itself to the public. They will guarantee satisfaction, and promptly execute all orders left with them.

Every one desiring to purchase, whether a single pair of boots or shoes, or a wholesale bill, will find it advantageous to look through the large stock of McCurdy Bros. They can fill every kind of order from the highest priced article of the best manufacture, to a cheaper one. Either will be sold at a price that defies all competition in the West, and at manufacturer's prices. In their stock can be found goods of the best manufacture in the country, as well as those of a cheaper grade. All can be sulted.

FANEUIL HALL

INSURANCE CO.

-OF-BOSTON, MASS.

reinsurance reserve, loss-es unpaid, and all other lia-bilities.....

Surplus as regards policy holders....\$421,363.34
STATE OF KANSAS,
INSURANCE DEPARTMENT,
TOPERA, May 10, 1876.

TOPERA, May 10, 1876.
TO WHOM IT MAY GONCERN:

Know ye, That the Faneuii Hall Insurance Company, with its principal office located at Boston, in the State of Massachusetts, has been duly authorized by this department to transact business in this State until the last day of February, 1877, and that Park & Selig have been by the officers osaid company appointed Local Agents to transact business for said company in this State, having or teeping an office or principal place of business at Lawrence, in the county of Douglas, as provided in said appointment, now on file in this department.

ment.

Now, Therefore, I. Orrin T. Welch, Superintendent of Insurance for the State of Kansas, dohereby license the said appointees as such agents for said Insurance Company, to act pursuant to said appointment antil the last day of February, 1877, unless this authority be sooner suspended or revoked, as provided by law.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and affixed the seal of my said office, at the place and the day and year first above written.

ORRIN T. WELCH, Superintendent.

PARK & SELIG. Arents.

PARK & SELIG, Agents, Lawrence, Kan.

THE ENEMY OF DISEASE!

OF PAIN FOE TO MAN AND BEAST

Is the Grand Old

MUSTANG

LINIMENT,

Which has stood the test for 40

no Lameness it will not Cure, no Ache, no Pain, that afflicts the Hu-Acne, no Fain, that amicts the Human Body, or the body of a Horse or other Domestic animal, that does not yield to its Magic Touch. A bottle costing 25c., 50c. or \$1.00, has often saved the life of a Human Being, and restored to life and usefulness many a Valuable Horse fulness many a Valuable Horse.

DURFEE HOUSE,

Lawrence, - - - Kansas.

Having recently purchased and fitted up this House, I am ready to turnish the traveling public

WITH FIRST-CLASS

ACCOM'ODATIONS

Price, \$2.00 per day; board by the week at reduced rates. Omnibuses run to and from all trains. Good Sample Rooms to display sample goods.

12-tf GEO. WELLS, Proprietor.

MRS. M. J. E. GARDNER,

DEALER IN FASHIONABLE

MILLINERY.

Lady's STRAW & FANCY Goods.

No. 119 Massachusetts street, Lawrence

Mrs. Gardner buys her goods for cash, and

will sell as low as the lowest. Broom Handles, Choose Boxes, Packing Boxes and Fruit Packages

Manufactured at

LAWRENCE, KAS

The undersigned will furnish above manufactured articles on short notice so

CHEAP FOR CASH

That all dealers need not go out of the State for the same.

GOODS HOUSE GREAT DRY

L. BULLENE & CO.

Immense stocks of Dry Goods have recently been thrown upon the market in New York, and sold for cash at unprecedented low prices; at these sales, through our New York buyer, we have purchased freely.

WE ARE PREPARED TO OFFER,

To the People of Kansas,

DRY GOODS OF ALL KINDS

LOWER PRICES

THAN HAVE BEEN KNOWN FOR MANY YEARS.

It is unnecessary to send away from the State for Dry Goods. We guarantee to furnish all goods in our line as low as they can be procured from Chicago or St. Louis. 2000000111

OUR STOCK EMBRACES

EVERYTHING BELONGING TO THE

DRY GOODS TRADE,

Including a large stock of

OIL-CLOTHS, CARPETS,

MATTINGS,

CURTAIN GOODS, CARRIAGE TRIMMERS' GOODS, UPHOLSTERY GOODS,

LADIES' SUITS,

TRAVELLING BAGS, GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, &C.

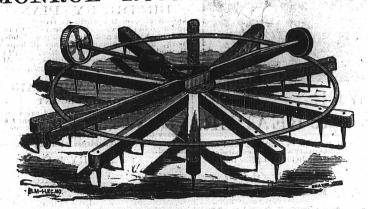
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

L. BULLENE & CO.,

No. 89 Massachusetts Street, Lawrence, Kans.

ROTARY HARROW! MONROE

THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST.



There is no Sore it will not Heal, It being a Self-Cleaner Obviates the Necessity of Lifting to Clean.

It is better than a Stalk Cutter.

THE BEST FARM IMPLEMENT EVER INVENTED

For Pulverizing, Mixing and Leveling the Soil.

It is the only Implement that perfectly covers and equalizes grains and seeds in newly plowed sod, among cornstalks or on stubble-

BETTER THAN ANY WHEAT DRILL.

It is, in fact, the only Machine or Implement that thoroughly pulverizes newly broken sod. It will accomplish as much in going over the ground three times as any drag harrow will in twelve times.

By the thorough mixing of soils and fineness of tilth a much larger yield of crops is secured. The cost may be saved by its use in a single season on an ordinary sized farm.

J. R. HICKS & CO., Manufacturers,

KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.

All orders, prices and information furnished on application by

A. T. STEWART, State Agent, 1192 Union Avenue, Kansas City.

25 FANCY CARDS 11 styles with name locts. Postpaid. J. B. Husted, Nassau, Rens. Co. N. Y.

\$15 for \$1 Thirty brilliant 9x11 chromes with \$15 for \$1 elegant folio, \$1. Beatrice, Snew-Storm, Geld-Fish, Fruit, and other popular chromes, each 21-2 feet long, only 50 cents each. NATIONAL CHROMO CO., Philadelphia, Pa. AGENTS WANTED FOR THE GREAT

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mense sales. IT PAYS. Send for Circular
P. W. ZIEGLER & CO., Chicago, Ills.

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COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS,
AND ALL THROAT DISEASES,
Use none but
WELLS' CARBOLIC TABLETS,
C. N. OMITTENTON, 7 SIXTH AVENUE, New York.

VISITING CARDS, 50 fine white with name neatly printed sent free for 20cts; 100 for 35 cents. To introduce in yeards will send 20 mixed including snow flake, damask, &c., for 15 cents. Samples for stamp. AGENTS WANTED. RENEST HART, Rochester, N. Y.

PRYCHOMANCY, or NOUL CHARRING.
How either sex may fascinate and gain the love and sifections of any person they choose instantly. This simple, mental acquirement all can possess, free, by mail, for 25c, together with a marriage guide, Egyptian Oracle, Dreams, Hints to Ladies, Wedding-Night Shirt, &c. A queer book Address T. WILLIAM & CO., Publishers, Philip.

AGENTS If you want the best sell-and a solid gold patent lever watch, free of cost, write at once to J. Bride & Co., 761 Broadway, N.Y.

Removal 200 Pianos and Organs Removal 200 Pianos and Organs at Manufacturers prices. The subscribers will sell their Entire Stock of Pianos & Organs, new and second hand, sheet music, music books, and merchandise, at very near cost prices for cash DURING SEP-TEMBER previous to removal to their new store 40 East 14th st., Union Spuare, Oct. 1st. Illustrated Catalogues Mailed. Agents Wanted. Special inducements to THE TRADE. HORACE WATERS & SONS, Manufacturers and Dealers, 481 B'way, N. Y.

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stimulates the secretive organs, thus purifying the blood and striking at the root of disease. It is the medicinal extract of the plant of that name found in Brazil, and is one of the most wonderful tonics and invigorators known, and is used in their regular practice by the physicians of that and other coun-tries.

It will make the Liver active, assist Digestion, purify the Blood, restore Vigor to the debilitated, and is a certain remedy for all diseases of a Scrofisions nature and those arising from poverty or want of blood.

For sale by Druggists.

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY, LACES, STRAW GOODS,

EMBROIDERING MATERIALS,

113 Massachusetts Street, Lawrence, Kansas.

Orders from abroad carefully attended to.



HAMMERSLOUGH,

The popular Clothing man of Kansas City, again comes to the front. If you are alive to your interest you will call on him or send in your orders for anything in the Clothing line, while extra bargains can be made. He keeps a mammoth stock and will furnish anything in his line cheap. Try him.

D. C. HASKELL & CO.,

Dealers in all kinds of

SHOES! AND BOOTS

Eleven years experience in the trade enables us to furnish goods adopted to this market, and at bottom prices.

PLOW SHOES OF ALL KINDS.

THE BEST KIP AND CALF BOOTS.

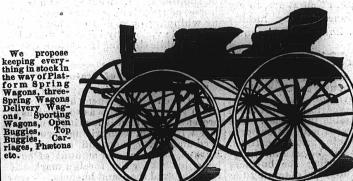
LADIES SERGE GOODS OF ALL GRADES.

WE WILL ALLOW NO HOUSE TO

UNDERSELL US.

LUXURY ON WHEELS.

"WAIT FOR THE WAGON AND WE'LL ALL TAKE A RIDE." 'Gold Basis' Wagons and Buggies, which means Rock-Bottom, Hard-Pan Prices.



Merchants, we can furnish you a Good Open Buggy (gold basis) for \$105. Top Buggies, \$460.
Farmers, we can furnish you

Studebaker's "Gold Basis" Platform Spring Wagons

We make "STUDEBAKER'S" Spring Work a Specialty. Also, Studebaker's Correspondence promptly attended to, and Catalogue Price Lists furnished.

We are General Agents for the Celebrated

AULTMAN & TAYLOR THRESHER,

The only Thresher any farmer will employ after learning of its merits. It will clean your grain better, will make it worth three to five cents more per bushel in market; will save, over and above the endless apron machines, enough to pay your threshing bills.

It is the only Thresher any thresherman will buy if they buy the one the farmers want. Send for haudsome illustrated lithograph of comic thresher seene and pamphiet, containing testimonials of hundreds of farmers who have used it. We are also general agents for Taylor Hay Rakes, Superior Grain Drills, etc.

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